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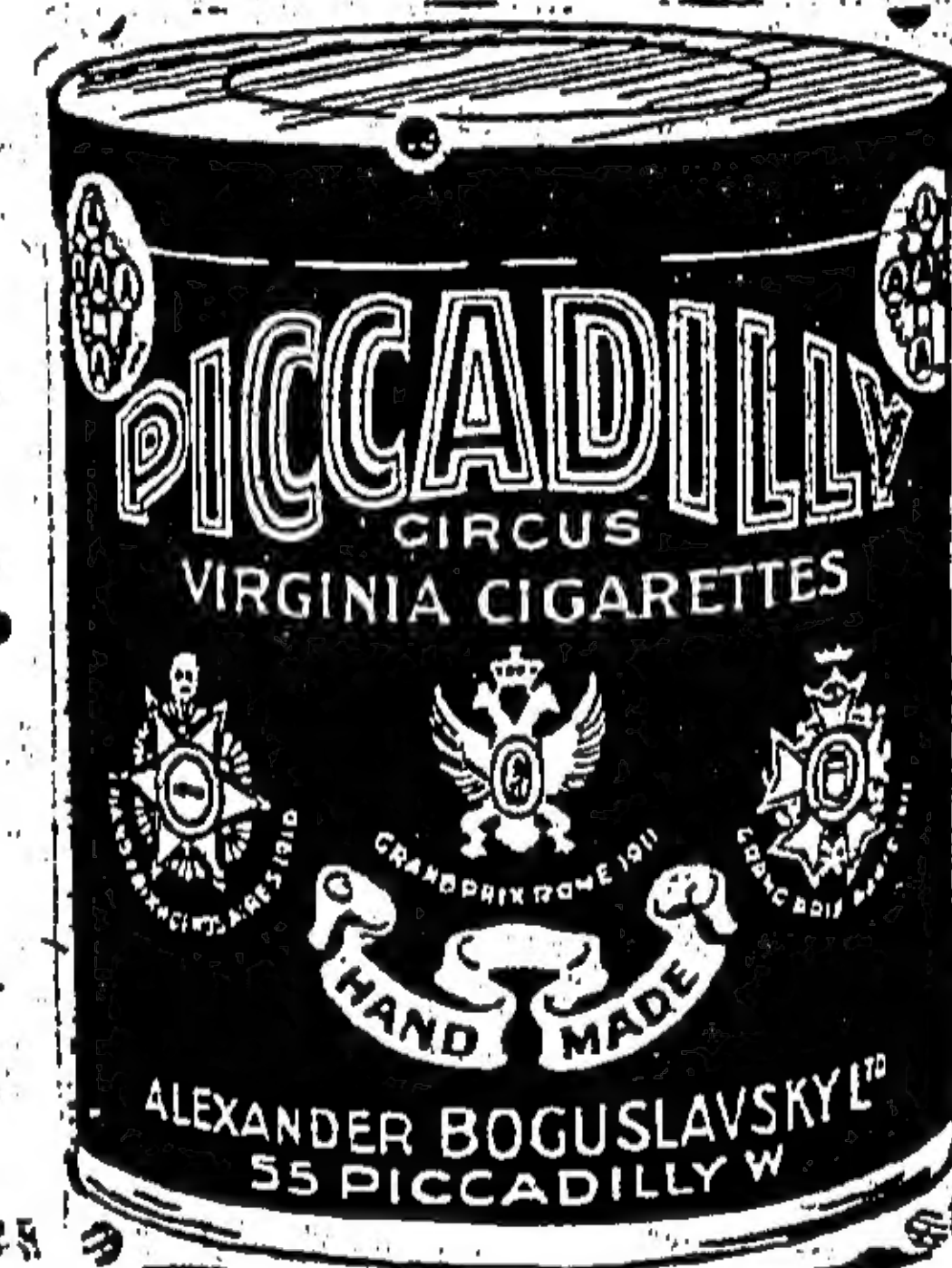
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### TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

CANADIAN M.P.'S INQUIRY.

VISIT TO FAMINE REGION.

A special correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* at Riga sends the following message, dated October 3rd:—

Close trade relations between Canada and Russia are expected as a development of a visit to Russia just ended by Col. H. J. Mackie, Canadian M.P. for the North Renfrew district. Col. Mackie has just arrived at Riga en route to Canada, and expects to sail on the Berengaria, from Southampton, on Saturday, after a four weeks' trip through Soviet Russia. Upon arrival in Canada he will report immediately to the Canadian Premier on the result of his observations, and will make certain recommendations.

Amongst definite accomplishments he has concluded arrangements for the Soviets to purchase Canadian flour, seed, and grain, which will be paid for in gold. The Soviets are also sending a band of Russian experts to Canada to investigate scientific farming, the peat industry, soil analysis, lumbering, etc.

Colonel Mackie's trip is semi-official, consequent upon Canada's decision to join England in a trade agreement with Russia, gave in such clauses as relate to Afghanistan, Persia, etc. Colonel Mackie came out of Russia optimistic regarding its future, and is enthusiastic as to the sincerity, ability, and earnestness of Soviet leaders like Chicherin, Krasin, and Litvinoff. He did not see Lenin, because the latter declined to receive any member of a Government which did not recognize Soviet Russia. Colonel Mackie visited the famine district of Kaazan, and was not content merely with visiting the town, but went into the country eighty miles from the railroads.

"It is impossible to picture the conditions there," he said. "The dead and those about to die are everywhere. Conditions will be worse in a few weeks when the winter sets in. You can imagine the conditions when an average yield of a fifty-acre farm would not fill one fair-sized Canadian farm wagon. Green grain did not reach the height where it was even available for fodder. Potatoes which were pulled up brought clods of earth green as the early spring in Canada. The Bolsheviks are showing most wonderful efficiency in transporting seed and grain for relief. If it does not excel, it equals the best that Americans or Canadians or Canadians could have done. From the railroads they have established a system of convoys of one-horse carts, which penetrate into eighty miles of country distributing seed and grain, and it is remarkable that every scrap of seed and grain goes into the ground, and not a handful has been taken by the starving people. There is so much seed and grain being distributed and planted that I hope it may avoid the application of famine conditions next year."

"The restraint of the people is remarkable. I saw a starving child within 100 yards of piles of grain, yet it did not put out its hand to take any. Stories are spread that the Red Army would divert foodstuffs to its own use; these are absolutely false. I wish distinctly to compliment the Red Army on the honourable manner in which they are discharging the duty of guarding the food trains. I have seen a Red soldier without a meal for forty-eight hours in charge of a train regarding his duty as a sacred trust. If some politicians and others who are agitating against relieving Russia could see the condition of the children and the population, and the zeal and sincerity with which the Soviet leaders are working to relieve, they would change their stories and be anxious to help. Throughout my investigation I did not see the slightest indication that famine was being used by the Soviet leaders for political purposes, but they regarded it as a dire calamity which much call forth every humanitarian effort. The American Relief Administration is doing magnificent work."

Asked regarding the ability of the Government to endure, Colonel Mackie replied, "The Government is certain to endure; there is no force that can upset it. The various moves of the Right to reopen stores and freedom of trade, etc., has brought about a great change, and Russia seems in a state of evolution. Naturally there are 'extreme' Left elements, but these are losing power. Leaders to whom I talked—Chicherin, Krasin, and Litvinoff, all able and sincere—frankly admitted the inefficiency of many Government employees, but there is a constant influx into Government circles of the better class of Russian who have remained in Russia despite difficulties and dangers of the Bolshevik regime purely out of love of Russia and anxious to help. These are not Bolsheviks, in fact, are unsympathetic to Bolshevism, but they are putting their backs into the work and labouring harder than ever in their lives to help Russia to regain her feet."

"I met at least fifteen men of prominent names whom I knew in other days, animated with this spirit. Their unselfish devotion to Russia, is causing the Bolsheviks to lose their distrust of them, and they are rapidly acquiring positions of trust and responsibility which their abilities deserve. As an instance, a world-famous chemical expert was recently working for a salary equalling 20 cents a month. He has just been promoted to a position with a salary of 7,000,000 roubles, or over \$1000 a month, which is an enormous salary in Soviet Russia. Another case is that of an old friend whose two sons were executed by the Bolsheviks, his wife and himself imprisoned, yet he is working for the Soviet Government because he believes it will endure. This class is particularly bitter to the Russians who remain outside creating trouble. The money they are spending in anti-Bolshevik propaganda would be much better spent in aiding the reconstruction of Russia."

On the subject of the weather, it is of interest to note that the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry, recently adopted the excellent plan of giving the public forecasts for a period of ten days or a fortnight. Previously, official forecasts were limited to about 48 hours, and even then they were not always trustworthy. But now it is found possible, not only to forecast the weather with tolerable certainty, but to make the prediction cover a longer period in advance.

The new departure has been rendered practicable by the recognition of the fact that our weather changes come from the most part from the Atlantic. It is also found that certain types of barometric pressure distribution, and therefore certain types of weather, are more or less stable. Once they are established they persist for days and sometimes weeks with practically no change. The essential thing was to know what kind of weather was in progress over the Atlantic; and this knowledge is now available, as a system of wireless reports from lines about the weather has been organized. The Meteorological Office experts are consequently able to predict what the weather is likely to be for a week or fortnight ahead.

CHINESE RESTAURANTS.

A few days ago I turned into the Chinese restaurant which occupies a commanding position at the bottom of Regent Street overlooking Piccadilly Circus. A number of Chinese were seated at little tables partaking of tea, and there were other people of foreign appearance, and a sprinkling of English. Nothing in the appointments of the restaurant or the decorations suggest the Orient, except perhaps some boldly executed Chinese characters painted on the walls. These writings, I afterwards learned, were quotations from famous Chinese poets.

In the course of a chat with the manager, Mr. K. H. Chock, known in business as Mr. C. H. King, I learned that the restaurant is doing very well. It was established in Denman Street in 1908 in quite a small way as an outcome of the Chinese Club in London. This venture twelve years ago was so successful that a move was made into the present fine quarters in Piccadilly in 1913. During the war-period the difficulty in the way of obtaining foodstuffs from China was enormous, but it was done somehow. There is another similar restaurant in Oxford Street, and a branch, also, in the East End.

Chinese students in this country are among the regular customers; and I learn that banquets are frequently given at the restaurant by distinguished Chinese who happen to be in London and desire to entertain their countrymen or other friends with the traditional dishes of their race. Mr. King, who was born in Hongkong and speaks English perfectly, states that the proprietors of the Chinese restaurants in London hail from Canton. He does not think people in London are educated to appreciate Chinese cookery, but he has hopes that a time will come, when he is prepared to serve "birds' nest," "shark's fin," and many other delicacies at a few hours' notice.

UNEMPLOYED ON THE MARCH.

Demonstrations by unemployed in London have been fairly frequent of late. One of the biggest took place this week and led to encounters with the police. This might give the impression that there is some sinister object in these marches through the Metropolis, especially when the news goes abroad that the police had to charge the mob. But, although there is reason to believe that the demonstrations are organized by Communists to serve their own ends, it would be a mistake to imagine that British working-class opinion is in revolt against prevailing conditions.

The main point about this week's demonstration is that the organizers thought they were strong enough to try conclusions with the police, and they discovered they were mistaken. Some time ago the Commissioner of Police placed a ban upon meetings in Trafalgar Square except on Sundays, as a crowd of thousands at that point completely dislocated traffic. There was no objection to meetings in Hyde Park, he stated, but Trafalgar Square must be kept clear in the public interest.

ALIENS TO THE FORE.

On this occasion a great effort was made to make the demonstration more powerful than any hitherto attempted. The marchers assembled at the bidding of a 'National Council of Unemployed,' a Communist organization, the Temple Station on the Victoria Embankment being selected as the rendezvous. From this point they moved off towards Blackfriars Bridge, turned into New Bridge Street, Fleet Street, and the Strand. It was intended that the procession should pass along the Strand to Trafalgar Square, but this plan was frustrated by the police; the marchers being diverted into Kingsway, and thence to Shaftesbury Avenue. At Cambridge Circus an attempt was made to get to Charing Cross with the object of reaching Trafalgar Square.

### OUR LONDON LETTER.

UNEMPLOYED ON THE MARCH IN LONDON.

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE FAR EAST.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, October 20th.

A WONDERFUL YEAR.

Never within living memory has there been such glorious weather as we in England have enjoyed during the present year of grace. Although it is nearing the end of October, as I write the days are still bright and warm, with the temperature in the neighbourhood of 70 degrees. The meteorological experts are at a loss to account for the long spell of sunshine and warmth. For lack of any better reason they are saying the abnormal conditions are due to sunspots. But this is an old story. The spots in the sun have been held accountable before now for almost every vagary of the English climate. Another suggested explanation is that there are regular cycles in the world's weather with recurring dry and hot periods. Whatever the true explanation is, we have good cause to be profoundly thankful for this wonderful summer, in which we have enjoyed to date 170 consecutive days with a temperature exceeding 60 degrees at Greenwich.

Whatever may be the ultimate issue of the Washington Conference, it will at least serve one useful purpose. It will educate public opinion in respect to some of the great questions that profoundly affect the Far East. Already attention has been focussed upon these problems by the mere preliminary discussions about the Washington arrangements. It used to be a dearth of subjects to write about to say, 'Let us have an article on Wamen.' The eternal feminine as a newspaper topic has helped to brighten many a page; but now one might almost say China or Japan, or both together, make very acceptable 'copy' on dull days in Fleet Street.

The Washington Conference formed the chief subject for consideration at this week's resumed Conference on Economic Relationship and World Peace at the Caxton Hall. It was interesting to hear the declaration of Viscount Kano, speaking as a Japanese, that disarmament is more urgently welcomed in his country, 'where the burden of armaments is almost intolerable,' than in any other. This, of course, is an excellent way to create an 'atmosphere' favourable to a discussion on peace and goodwill in the Far East, and it would be no if something of the same kind of pacific utterances could be translated into practice as a result of the meeting at Washington. As to that, however, the attitude of the average man here is to wait and see.

A good deal of what appears in print in England of newspaper articles on China and Japan and related subjects, with all of which readers on your side are intimately conversant, is doubtless based on imperfect knowledge. That is perhaps inevitable in all the circumstances, having regard to distance and the changing current of events. Some of the opinions expressed are also too obviously in the nature of special pleading on one side or the other. But, even so, it is better that points of view should be discussed quite freely than that there should be no expression of opinion at all. In such cases silence is the foster parent of indifference.

It may be noted in this connection that in British papers, while various statements are made about conditions in the Far East, both as regards the present and the future, no matter how a discussion is begun it always comes back sooner or later to Shantung and the 'Open door' in China. That subject with the controversialists is like poor Mr. Dick and King Charles's head. It is difficult to gauge with exact accuracy the trend of opinion on a matter of such complexity as it appears in the manner of its presentation in most cases when there is discussion in the Press of this country; but I believe it is true to say the vast body of opinion is on the side of the Chinese contentions with regard to the future of Shantung.—H.B.

HUGHES MEMORANDUM TO PEKING.

NEWS AGENCY'S REPORT DECLARED UNTRUTHFUL.

With regard to a report circulated by a Peking news agency concerning the alleged contents of a telegram sent by Mr. Hughes, United States Secretary of State, to the American Legation for transmission to the Chinese Government, in connection with China's obligation to pay the principal and interest on the loan of \$5,000,000, secured by China from the Continental and Commercial Bank of Chicago, the Chinese Government wishes it to be known that most of the statements contained in this report are untrue. Mr. Hughes did telegraph to the American Minister instructing him to point out to the Chinese Government that China's failure to meet this obligation would seriously affect her financial credit in America; but the telegram said nothing whatever about the political effect of such failure, nor did it suggest in any way that failure to meet this obligation would make it difficult for the United States Government to continue to recognize the Government at Peking as the competent and representative Government of China. This last statement and the reference to the political effect of non-payment of the loan obligations are officially characterized as fabrications, entirely without foundation.

Furthermore, the American Legation officially denies that confirmation of this report was ever given, either to a foreign correspondent or to anyone else.

In requesting publication of this demand, the Chinese Government states that it is anxious only to correct the harmful effects of this untruthful and misleading report.

WHAT IS EYE-STRAIN?

The eye has certain tiny muscles. When objects we look at do not come up to a sharp focus in the eye, these muscles exert themselves unduly and enable us to see clearly in spite of the defect. These muscles tire and relax causing the objects looked at to become blurred and indistinct. Upon closing the eyes for a few seconds the muscles become more or less rested and objects are clear again for a brief period. Properly fitted glasses correct eye-strain, whether caused by astigmatism or age. The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 33, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to fit you glasses properly.—Adv.

Hundreds of aliens were to the fore in this effort, and missiles were flung, but the mounted police drew their staves and charged the roughs, who fled in every direction. In this way the procession was dispersed.

The incident is useful as proving that the police in London are quite equal to dealing with organised demonstrations of this character. The genuine British workman is not behind these movements designed to disturb public opinion. They are planned and carried out on the streets, well-known in some Continental countries. In London the authorities, supported by the public, are well able to deal with such manifestations. It will be recalled that this is the way most revolutionaries seek to stir up trouble; but fortunately they are not likely to make much headway here.

PUBLIC OPINION AND CHINA.

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DEC. 14th. Please keep this date for Christmas Concert City Hall for Christmas Gift Fund for the Blind Home and Polk Home. [147]

TO LET.—THREE OFFICE ROOMS in No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Central. For particulars, apply to Asia Commercial and Development Co., Ltd., No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Central. [145]

TO LET.  
GODOWN at Yau-mai.

For particulars apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.  
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TO LET.  
GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ore, etc. Marine Lot; approach either from land or water side. For particulars apply to—  
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[1789]

SS. "PAUL LEOAT"  
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed, and stored at their risk, into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remained unclaimed after the 26th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th Inst., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on SATURDAY, the 26th Inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. R. RODENFUSEE, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, November 20th, 1921. [1780]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "KNIGHT OF THE GARGO" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Holy's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 21st Nov.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10 A.M. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 26th Nov. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th Dec., or they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, November 20th, 1921. [1781]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM BELAWAN DELI, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "VAN CLOON" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the November 25th, 1921, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on November 24th, 1921, at 10 A.M., by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas. Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA CHINA JAPAN LUN, Agents.  
Hongkong, November 21st, 1921. [1771]

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## A KOWLOON FETE.

OLD ENGLISH COUNTRY FAIR AT CHATER BUNGALOW.

## THE CHILDREN'S FAIRY PLAY.

It seemed rather appropriate that one had to go through a Chinese garden and pass a miniature Indian palace to get to "the little bit of England" that the organisers of the Kowloon Fair had arranged in the grounds behind Chater Bungalow, Nathan Road, yesterday. The pleasant garden, surrounded by terraces and protected from a searching wind, was given over to all the fun of the fair, the only difference between this and a fair at home being that, instead of enriching the showmen, the money spent by the visitors was divided, on what the brokers call a "fifty-fifty" basis, between the Ministering Children's League and the Games Fund of Kowloon British School; that is to say, children in hospitals at home and children here in Hongkong will both benefit.

Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Nightingale, Mr. A. E. W. Davidson, and Mr. G. Duncan, who organised the fair, had the support of many ladies in Kowloon. All the scholars of the British School, and a number of the men of Kowloon who entered into the spirit of the affair, and ran the coconut shies, Aunt Sallies, etc., in showmen's costume, helping in no small degree to make the scene realistic.

The first thing to attract the visitor's attention was the chute, a highly polished affair with two corrugations in its course to supply an extra thrill; this was constructed by Taihook Dock Company for one of their own fetes and it is often generously lent—as on this occasion. Mr. W. G. Joseph, Mr. F. P. Shroff, Mr. French, Mr. Nicholls and Mr. Farrell took turns of duty at the chute and had a very busy time.

Taihook Dock also lent the "try-your-strength" machine where Mr. J. R. Corneley made an admirable showman. The "Aunt Sallies," who were quite up-to-date and included a Bolshevik aunt, seemed uncommonly steady on their feet. However, Messrs. V. C. Labrum, R. C. Hunter and T. E. Jones persuaded a great many people to try their luck. The showmen's costumes here were even more attractive than the Aunt Sallies. The next booth was a coconut stall which was also subjected to heavy bombardment. Mr. J. Smith and Mr. Overy were in charge. "Kid" Marriott's boxing class were spoiling for a fight next door. In the afternoon, as ladies predominated amongst the visitors, their "open challenge" to all and sundry met with little response so the "school" amused themselves by knocking their constituent members about a bit in some exhibition boxing. In the evening things were more lively, and many consented to have their "claret tapped."

A miniature rifle range, in charge of Mr. Foster and Mr. Skinner, offered a cup for the best group made by marksmen. Pte. E. Simpkins, of the Wilts., was waiting, when we were there, for some one to beat his three-quarter inch group (all within the bull).

No fair would be complete without a sweet stall and a buffet for dispensing "ginger pop"; this occupied a central position and did a thriving trade under the direction of Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Northcote, Mrs. Nicholls and Mr. and Mrs. Bander. A needlework stall, plentifully stocked with articles of plain and fancy work which Kowloon ladies have been diligently making all the summer, attracted those who felt that their "chuting" days were over. Mrs. Bond, Mrs. Woolley, Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Wittchell were in charge at the needlework stall and they also had a great deal to do with making the articles on sale. Other members of the working party were Mrs. Barr, Mrs. Raven, Mrs. Steel and Mrs. Stuart. Mrs. Foster, Miss Baines and Miss Foster organised a raffle for various expensive and handsome articles of feminine adornment; but before risking a dollar with them one could learn one's fortune in a tent near by from Mrs. French, on payment of a fee to Mrs. S. E. Green or Miss Jack. The young folks were great supporters of a bran tub where Miss Woolley, Miss Audrey Stevens and Master J. H. Joseph were in charge. Others helpers were Mrs. Kew, Miss Jessie Jack, Mr. Mould and Mr. F. P. Shroff who took charge at the gate and collected the entrance money; and Mrs. Spittles, Mrs. Iffa and Mr. H. E. Stevens who sold coupons to be exchanged in the grounds for various articles. Mrs. Barr, Mrs. Steel and Miss Jack were in charge of the arrangements for tea. The Wilshire Band played selections.

So much for the share of the grown-ups. The children of Kowloon British School also played an important part. At half-past-five, in a woodland glade in a corner of the grounds they gave a fairy play, entitled "The Fairy Chain," which delighted all who saw it. The play was all about princesses, ogres, good and bad fairies and sprites and the children entered into it thoroughly and played their parts with surprising ability and with no trace of nervousness. Little Kathleen Nightingale gave a dainty elin dance which she had actually invented herself. Doris Pincheon, as a fairy, revealed a fine singing voice and Miss Dixon, as a

## "A RECORD FOR THE BLIND."

HONGKONG STUDENT'S SUCCESS.

His friends in Hongkong will be pleased to learn of the scholastic successes achieved at home recently by Mr. Walter Higby, son of Lieut. and Quartermaster Higby, of the Hongkong Volunteers. Young Higby, who is now 24 years of age, was educated in Hongkong at the Garrison School and then the Diocesan Boys' School, afterwards joining the Government service as an apprentice surveyor.

Owing to an accident which occurred when he was six years old, his sight began to fail and he was sent home for treatment by a specialist. After he had undergone several operations his sight improved slightly but not enough to enable him to read or write. Early in 1919 he was sent to Worcester College—an institution for the higher education of the blind—and from there he is to go on to Oxford.

The London Daily Chronicle has this about young Higby's achievements at Worcester:—"One of ten blind boys of Worcester College for the Higher Education of the Blind, who will be in residence at Oxford this term, has created a record for the blind. He has just passed examinations, succeeding in Latin, Mathematics, theoretical and practical Chemistry. This last is a feat which a few years ago would have been deemed inconceivable. The student (W. Higby) will enter St. John's College."

There are good grounds for believing that he will ultimately recover his sight.

John Bull in an open letter to Higby says:—"Dear Lad,—Most cordial congratulations on your splendid success in the recent examinations, when by passing in all the necessary subjects, including practical as well as theoretical chemistry, you created a record, and are enabled to go up to St. John's College, Oxford. When one tries to imagine the difficulties of those who, alas, 'sit in darkness,' deprived, as you are, of the priceless blessing of sight, one realises what courage, concentration, and that 'infinite capacity for taking pains' which is the mark of genius, you have brought to bear on your studies. May your future career be all you could wish. God bless and prosper you!"

## "DOORMATS."

A DRAMA OF REAL LIFE.

"My own doormat" ejaculated the houseboy of a bachelor's mess at No. 28, Ashley Road, Kowloon, as, returning from the commodore's, he encountered a respectable individual crying "Doormats for Sale!" The houseboy had shaken the mat so often and so conscientiously (perhaps) that he recognised it at once. Police aid was invoked and the drama marched to its climax before Mr. Orme, yesterday. The defendant took exception to a suggestion that he did steal take and carry away the doormat; he would only admit the last part, and said he "carried it away" to oblige "a man in a blue coat." This very general description was the only one he was able to provide as to the identity of his alleged principal. His desire for meticulous accuracy in the charge was met by sending him to prison for "illegal possession."

bluebell also came to the fore. Daisy Wittchell made a personable prince and Dorothy Goodman a charming sprite. The characters in the fairy play were as follows:—

Fairy Queen, S. Weill; Prince, D. Wittchell; Princess, G. Ramsay; Ogre, P. Ogilvie; Sprite, D. Goodman.

Fairies:—Daisy, D. Puncheon; Lily, D. Salter; Violet, P. Woolley; Snowdrop, A. Smith.

Other Fairies:—G. MacNides, E. Blackburn, E. Mead, K. Nightingale, L. Dunn, P. Blackburn, M. Bryson and L. Toffan.

Queen's Attendants:—K. Crook and M. Crook.

Blue Bells:—J. Barr, J. Raven, C. Dixon, E. Steel, M. Rattey and K. Chester.

Chorus:—The Children of the School. The play was produced under the direction of Mrs. Jenner; Mrs. Griggs accompanied and Mrs. Parsons was the conductor. They had evidently worked very hard to secure such a highly finished and admirable performance. Mr. Duncan planned the open air theatre and stage.

Later in the evening dancing took place to the music of the Blue Jazz Band and the fun of the fair waxed more lively than ever.

The Committee of the Fete desire to place on record their thanks to members of the working party and all whose names have already been mentioned; also to Mr. Barry and Mr. Savage for their help in connection with entertainments; Mrs. Joseph, who dressed and presented a doll and cot for the raffle; Mr. Branch for loan of rifles and the gift of ammunition for the miniature range; Dr. Urquhart for lending his portion of the bungalow grounds; Mrs. Green for knitting, the China Light and Power Co. for installing a lighting system and the following firms who contributed in various ways:—Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., the Dairy Farm Co., the Hongkong Hotel, Watson & Co., Nestlé's, Wm. Powell & Son, the Sincere Co. and Windsor Bros.

In spite of the postponement from Saturday, which undoubtedly was the more popular day, the Fair was a marked success. Lady Stubbs, who lent her patronage, paid a visit early in the afternoon.

## FUKIEN ON THE FENCE.

[BY ORRIN KEITH.]

Fukien Province is just off the great highways between the north and the south of China. The land route passes to the west of the mountain barrier which separates the province from the interior and the difficulties of her harbours have led the great ships to pass them by in their hurry to get to Shanghai or Hongkong. But Fukien is a principality in itself. It has an area of more than 45,000 square miles and a population of nearly fifteen million. Where Fukien stands in the approaching struggle between Canton and Peking is, therefore, a matter of some importance.

The Lord of Fukien is one, Li Hou-chi. General Li was one of Yuan Shi-kai's trusted subordinates in the "Model Army" and when the dictator parcelled the fair fields of China among his followers in 1912 Fukien fell to Lord Li. Ever since that time it has been his to do with as he chose—and he has done so. The isolation of the province has made outside control extremely difficult and it is fairly well understood that, since the fall of his chief, Lord Li's allegiance to Peking has been largely a matter of fiction. Not that he has taken any step against the Central Government. His professions have always been unexceptionable. But as for obedience to the behests of the capital, such things must be considered on their merits.

Li Hou-chi lives in the great yamen of the Governor. He lives such a life as the robber barons of the Middle Ages used to live. His castle is a veritable fortress and every turn and twist of the approach is lined with troops and covered with machine-guns. In the castle yard are parked sixteen field-guns, excellent for street work and ready for instant use. Apparently Lord Li does not place too much reliance upon the favour of his people.

Despite the frowning exterior, however, all is luxury within. Spacious halls, furnished with silk and tankwood, look upon most beautiful gardens, glorious with flowers and mirror-pools. The tables groan with the meats and fruits of many lands and the pride of many a vineyard renders its last service in making buoyant the hearts of the peasant vassals of the Lord of Fukien.

Amidst this splendour Li moves majestically, like the prince he is. He is large, ponderous, one might inadvertently call him "gross" if it were not for the presence of some of his attendant generals who so obviously have a better right to this word than their chief. His face is that of the typical mandarin, fat, podgy, draped in tremendous, long, drooping mustaches, and more sly than intelligent. When the great Tuchun greets a visitor, however, this face becomes one vast smile kept in continuous motion by a series of subterranean giggles.

For every question the over-curious visitor may ask, General Li has ready a suitable Confucian maxim and by means of such platitudes he apparently expects to disarm all criticism. Asked as to his opinion of the Canton Government, he replies that the man who wants peace and quiet in the country is the good man, while the man who would stir up the people to make war is a robber.

To hear him say it, even in Chinese, one would think that Dr. Sun was a villainous desperado while the immaculate Li, living upon a plane far above all worldly things, had no idea of the existence of such things as rulers who robbed their people under the forms of law and who had so entrenched themselves that war and revolution were the only means left to the people to rid themselves of the burden. But outside the yamen one hears another story. Detailed accounts of justice sold, of villages pillaged of rich men blackmailed, of Christian workers held for ransom, of innocent men thrown into prison, come in from all directions.

Among all the people with whom I talked in Foochow, I found not one who would say a better word for General Li than the exigencies of the speaker's position demanded. Officials, merchants, missionaries, and foreign traders, damned him openly or with faint praise. General Li claims to have 40,000 troops in the province yet he is unable or unwilling to keep order. Tufei and brigands abound, even in the neighbourhood of the capital itself. The mainpraying of all governmental action is the extortion of money. When money was being raised for famine relief, orders were issued that all contributions must be sent in through the Tuchun, and he promised not to take more than thirty per cent. for himself.

General Li is the type and example of the old style mandarin against which the Canton movement is directed. His Government is a military dictatorship and its main function is to collect money for the dictator. Quite naturally General Li professes loyalty to Peking. His real interest, however, seems to be in the status quo. Anyone like Dr. Sun who would disturb the status quo is a "robber" and worthy of all condemnation. What General Li wants is "peace"—and a free hand.

That there are things in the back of his head which rank higher than Peking in his estimation is indicated by his attempt to evade the question as to whether, in the event of a real civil war between the North and the South, Fukien would become involved and on which side. "That," said Tuchun Li, with his blandest smile, "is a matter to be determined at the last moment."

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The report to be submitted to the members of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club at the general meeting to be held in the City Hall, Hongkong, on Monday, December 5th, states:—

The Committee have much pleasure in submitting accounts for the period, October 1st, 1920, to September 30th, 1921.

During this period 130 resident members joined the Club, the membership now standing as follows:—

|                     |     |
|---------------------|-----|
| Full members        | 428 |
| Restricted members  | 75  |
| Non-playing members | 28  |
| Absent members      | 198 |
| Army subscribers    | 31  |
| Naval subscribers   | 165 |
|                     | 935 |

The Championship for 1921 was won by Mr. R. L. D. Woodhouse, runner up Mr. W. D. Kraft.

The "Jasper Cup" Competition was won by Major H. G. Bagdall, D.S.O.

The Captain's Cup, 1920, was won by Mr. N. L. Smith.

The Governor's Shield was won by the Education Department represented by Messrs. R. E. O. Bird and J. C. Fletcher.

The following members served on the General Committee during the period under review:—Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (captain), Messrs. E. J. Grist, T. W. Hill, R. Melville Smith, A. B. Stewart, R. A. Camidge, A. H. Barlow, L. S. Greenhill, and J. B. Ross (Hon. Secretary).

Mr. L. S. Greenhill acted as Hon. Secretary up to March 3rd, 1921. The Treasurer, carried on the duties till April 22nd, 1921, when Mr. J. B. Ross was appointed Hon. Secretary.

It is desirable that nominations for the new Committee should be made on the lists provided for the purpose, which are at the various Clubhouses and on the notice board at the Hongkong Club.

The lists will be removed on Thursday, December 1st.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., who being eligible offers himself for election.

The accounts show the assets of the Club at \$180,383.33.

## GOLF.

## FORTHCOMING INTERPORT MATCH.

The Shanghai Golf Club have intimated a wish for an interport golf match, and the match will be played at Fanling about the 1st of January next.

## FOOTBALL.

## 2ND DIVISION LEAGUE TABLE.

| CLUBS.       | P. | W. | L. | D. | F. | A. | P. |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Wills        | 4  | 4  | 0  | 0  | 20 | 1  | 8  |
| University   | 4  | 4  | 0  | 0  | 12 | 1  | 8  |
| S. China "A" | 4  | 4  | 0  | 0  | 11 | 2  | 8  |
| S. China "B" | 5  | 3  | 2  | 0  | 4  | 13 | 6  |
| R.G.A.       | 5  | 2  | 2  | 1  | 13 | 7  | 5  |
| Curlew       | 4  | 2  | 2  | 0  | 11 | 7  | 4  |
| U.A.C.       | 5  | 1  | 3  | 1  | 7  | 8  | 3  |
| St. Joseph's | 5  | 1  | 3  | 1  | 5  | 13 | 3  |
| Club         | 5  | 0  | 3  | 2  | 3  | 11 | 2  |
| Kowloon      | 4  | 0  | 2  | 2  | 2  | 12 | 2  |
| Punjab       | 5  | 0  | 4  | 1  | 3  | 15 | 1  |
| Carlisle     | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  |

## THE HOUSING PROBLEM.

## TENANT WHO CAME IN BEFORE THE HOUSE WAS READY.

A Chinese woman was charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday, with having used the basement of a new house in Wyndham Street for habitation.

Sanitary Inspector Lockhart said that he had twice previously warned the defendant that she must not use the place, but she took no notice.

She was fined \$50.

The landlord was also summoned for having allowed the basement to be used for habitation. He said he knew nothing about the matter but Inspector Lockhart said that he, too, had been warned twice.

The defendant said that on both occasions the notices were served by the Sanitary Department on the previous owner. He had never received any himself and did not know that any notice had been served until after he was summoned.

The Magistrate remanded the case in order that the defendant might call the previous owner, and also to produce evidence as to the date on which he took over the house.

According to an American music publisher "Asleep in the Deep" is the German Navy's official tune.

There was much more of truth in his answer than he intended to put in it. The people of Fukien are almost unquestionably in favour of the Canton Government. But Li has the military power. He will determine in the first instance upon which side the weight of Fukien shall be thrown. As long as it is to his interest to play with the Peking authorities, he will do so. If the Southerners make headway, however, and it begins to look as if they might win, General Li will have emissaries at the Southern headquarters making overtures to assist the southern cause. If the terms are favourable, Fukien will join in the move for a real republic. But that is a matter to be determined at the last moment.

## TINKER TOYS

FOR

## TINY TOTS

TOY SHOWROOM NOW OPEN

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

MANDER BROTHERS

## OLSINA

le dernier mot

in

## WATER PAINTS

Particulars and shade books on application.

SOLE AGENTS,

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

## THE FOX-TROT OF THE HOUR "HUMMING"

(No. 3358)

AT

ANDERSON'S

## Wm. Powell &amp; Co.

TELEPHONE 3146.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH CLASS

## DRESS WEAR.

BEST in VALUE. LATEST in STYLE.

NEW STOCKS JUST RECEIVED IN

GLOVES | COLLARS | SCARVES | FOOTWEAR  
SHIRTS | TIES | SOCKS | WAISTCOATS

## DRESS SUITS

A SPECIALITY.

Newest materials, excellence of workmanship and finish guaranteed.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## RECEPTION OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It is requested that all Members of the Community who desire to participate in the Decoration and Illumination of the Colony on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit—April 6th, and 7th—will communicate without delay with Mr. C. MONTAGUE EDE, 3 & 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, stating the number of lanterns they wish to order for the decoration of the business houses or private residences. It is wished to maintain an organised scheme of decoration, and to facilitate this, all lanterns will be procurable through the above-mentioned address. [1794]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.  
DEEP WATER BAY LINKS.

THE NEW APPROACH PATH leading from the Motor Stand to the Clubhouse has been completed. All cars should be driven straight into the Motor Stand and passengers should enter the Course by way of new path only.

The Police have instructions not to allow cars to draw upon the Main Road in front of the Course to discharge or take up passengers. Caddies should only be at the Clubhouse and no caddies should be given on any account.

J. B. ROSS,  
Hon. Secretary. [1796]

## "SAM YICK" FIRE CRACKERS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that our well-known brand of FIRE CRACKERS known as "SAM YICK" are only obtainable through our Authorised Agents.

Mr. Ah Cheong of Cheong King Wo  
Raw Silk Merchant,  
No. 28, Kang Yat Moon, Canton  
Mr. E. Yau, of Ming Kee Matting  
Manufacture, No. 3, Ngan Chow St.  
Honam, Canton.  
Mr. Lung Ching San,  
c/o Sang Kai Company, 71, Bonham  
Strand West, Hongkong.

The public are hereby warned against imitations sold by unauthorised persons.  
SAM YICK FIRE CRACKERS MANUFACTORY, TAILONG, SHUN TACK, CANTON. [1793]

## REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

## ST. ANDREW'S NIGHT.

THE USUAL TEA AND DINNER DANCES will not be held on WEDNESDAY, 30th November, 1921. [1795]

## WANTED.

GOVERNMENT Required for two Girls, 11 and 7. Residing in Shanghai. Apply Box No. 1799 c/o Daily Press Office. [1799]

## G. B.

## GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for telegraphic transfer, on the London Commission of His Majesty's Treasury, London, up to and for the sum of £100,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 24th, November, 1921.

The tenders to state the total amount (in pounds sterling). No telegraphic transfer will be made for less than £100. The tenders to be in duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that having regard to the provisions of the Act 22 George III., Cap. 45 and 41, George III., Cap. 52, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills).

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity and made for the general benefit of the Company."

A. DELCOMBE, Lieut.-Colonel, Treasury Chest Officer, R.A.P.C., His Majesty's Treasury Office, Hongkong, November 24th, 1921. [1797]

## G. B.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale to be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Mount Davis in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

## PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

| No. of Lot | Locality                   | Boundary Measurements | Compensation | Annual Rent | Upset Price |
|------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1          | Lot No. 250, Victoria Road | 100 ft. by 100 ft.    | about 25,000 | 150         | 2,500       |
| 2          | Lot No. 251, Victoria Road | 100 ft. by 100 ft.    | about 25,000 | 150         | 2,500       |

INTIMATIONS  
SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF  
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the S.P.C.A. will be held on TUESDAY, November 29th at 5.15 p.m. at the H.K.M.A. Institute (By kind permission of the Committee). [1776]

## NOTICE.

THE Captain, Owners and Agents disclaim any responsibility for debts incurred by the Crew of the s.s. Adna now in port at Hongkong. [1772]

## HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

THE NEW GRILL ROOM will be OPENED for DINNER on the Night of 30th November, 1921. Patrons are, therefore, notified that the present Grill Room will cease to exist as such after 30th November. Night will be transferred to the New Grill Room. [1777]

## HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the SETTLEMENT DAYS for the year 1922:

Thursday, 26th January  
Monday, 27th February  
Tuesday, 28th March  
Thursday, 27th April  
Monday, 29th May  
Tuesday, 28th June  
Friday, 28th July  
Monday, 28th August  
Tuesday, 26th September  
Friday, 27th October  
Tuesday, 28th November  
Thursday, 29th December  
By order of the Committee  
P. TESTER,  
Secretary,  
Hongkong Stock Exchange. [1787]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER  
COMPANY, (1918) LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 82, GEORGE'S BUILDING, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th December, 1921 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY, the 1st December 1921 until SATURDAY, the 10th December 1921 both days inclusive.  
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, November 19th. [1774]

## HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

## First TOURNAMENT of Season.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, November 26th

at 9.15 p.m.

## Main Event

## FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

## OF THE COLONY.

TEDDY NEAL ... v. Leading Stoker Barry  
Hongkong ... H.M.S. "Cairo"  
Prices \$5 (risingside) \$3 reserved and  
\$1 (unreserved).  
Booking at MOTRIZ.

Members only (on production of Current Membership Cards) TUESDAY, November 22nd. General Public WEDNESDAY, November 23rd to SATURDAY, November 26th. [1753]

## HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION will be held at Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.'s Board Room on TUESDAY the 29th day of November, 1921 at 5.30 p.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive the General Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 30th day of September, 1921.
2. To elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Official Referee, Manager, Secretary and Treasurer and the General Committee for the year 1921-1922.
3. To appoint an auditor.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held at the same place immediately on the termination of the Annual General Meeting for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, that is to say:

"That the Articles of Association be altered as follows:

- (a) By the substitution of the word "June" for the word "September" in the 12th line of Article 12.
- (b) By the substitution of the word "s" for the word "on" in line 1 of Article 13.
- (c) By the substitution of the word "July" for the word "October" in line 3 and of the words "30th September" for the words "31st December" in line 4 of Article 17.
- (d) By the substitution of the word "July" for the word "October" in line 8 of Article 22.
- (e) By inserting immediately after Article 25 the following new Article:

"25a Where it is proposed to pass a Special Resolution the two meetings may be convened by one and the same notice, and it is to be no objection to such notice that it only convenes the second meeting contingently on the resolution being passed by the requisite majority at the first meeting."

By Order of the General Committee:  
GEORGE G. N. TINSON,  
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.  
Hongkong, 21st November, 1921. [1779]

## INTIMATIONS

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship  
"LIMA MARU"  
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before Noon, To-day.  
Goods not cleared by 27th Nov., 1921, will be subject to rent.  
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 20th November, 1921. [1784]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship  
"TSUYAMA MARU"  
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.  
Goods not cleared by the 29th Nov., 1921, will be subject to rent.  
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 22nd, 1921. 1790

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.  
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship  
"YOKOHAMA MARU"  
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.  
Goods not cleared by the 27th November, 1921, will be subject to rent.  
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, Nov. 20th, 1921. [783]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer  
"NELLOBE"  
Arrived Hongkong on Nov. 21st, 1921.

From ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, ADEN, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.  
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, November 21st, 1921. [1782]

## SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

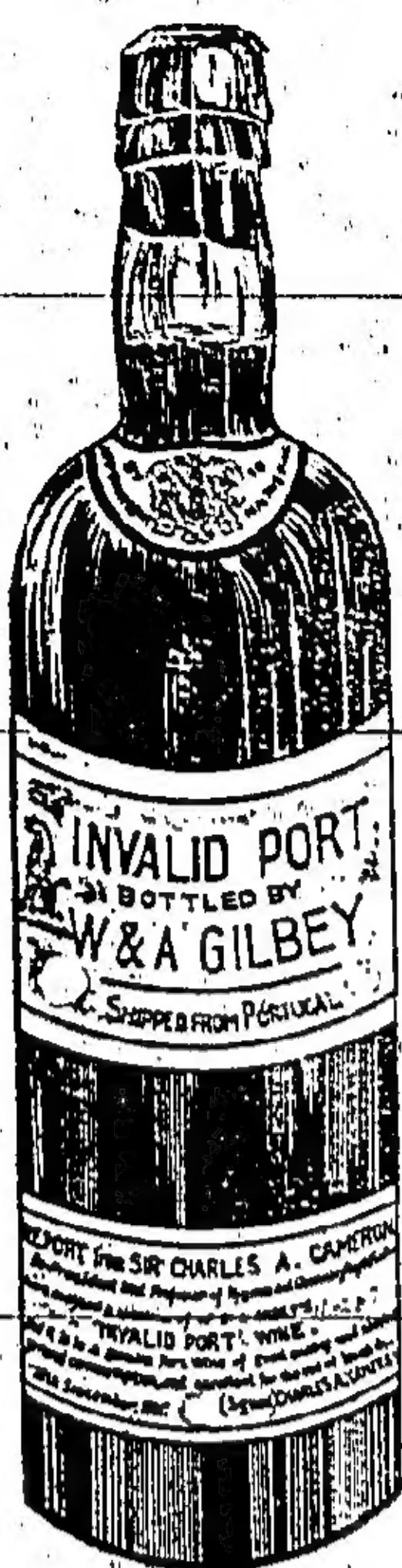
FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.  
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers Room, C.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.

Private cabins and beds in Dormitories.  
Motor Launch "Dayspring"  
[1779]

## INTIMATION

## W. &amp; A. GILBEY'S

## PORT-INVALID



A very fine vintage Wine.

On sale by all compradores

and at

A. S. WATSON &

CO. LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants

PHONE No. 16.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 24th, 1921.

THE LEASED TERRITORIES  
OF CHINA.

We learn from a Washington telegram that in the November issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* Mr. J. O. P. BLAND suggests that practicable means be followed by the Conference in settling Eastern questions, and as practicable means are suggested: (1) Reasonable recognition of Japan's established position in Manchuria and Mongolia; (2) simultaneous restoration to China by all the Powers of leased territory in China Proper and the abandonment of all claims to spheres of influence; (3) the withdrawal of all foreign garrisons and post offices from the eighteen provinces; (4) concerted action of the Powers to help China to a restoration of her economic and political stability.

The second item in this "little programme" has a very direct interest for Hongkong, for the restoration to China by all the Powers of leased territory in China Proper would include the territory behind the Kowloon Peninsula which in 1898 was leased to Great Britain for ninety-nine years. We have had it in the cables that France would be willing to cede Kwang-chow-wan if Britain cedes Weihaiwei, and if Japan is willing to cede both Shantung and Port Arthur. It has been hinted also that Japan makes her withdrawal from Kiaochow conditional on Britain's relinquishment of Weihaiwei, but the cables have so far contained no reference to any idea on the part of any Power that Great Britain should be asked to agree to the cancellation of the lease of the New Territories—Kowloon stands on a different footing. It was assigned at first to Great Britain on a perpetual lease but was subsequently definitely ceded to the British crown.

In the case of Weihaiwei, Britain, strictly speaking, has no lease. The Convention under which she entered into occupation of that port in 1898 set forth that "in order to provide Great Britain with a suitable naval harbour in North China, and for the better protection of British commerce in the neighbouring seas," the Chinese Government agreed to lease Weihaiwei, in the province of Shantung, and the adjacent waters, to Great Britain "for so long as Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia." Russia was ousted by Japan from the occupation of Port Arthur nearly seventeen years ago, but Britain has remained in possession of Weihaiwei without, so far as the general public are aware, any alteration in the terms of the lease. At the time the Convention was made nobody supposed that Russia would be ousted from Port Arthur by Japan, or by any other foreign Power. Great Britain has never fortified Weihaiwei but has used the place simply as a sanatorium for the Fleet. No protest, we believe, has ever been made against her continued occupation of the territory and the waters defined by the Convention. It would be no great loss to Great Britain to give up any claim she may have upon the territory, but we cannot conceive that Japan would for one moment entertain the idea of surrendering to China the territory she took over from Russia under the Treaty of Portsmouth, whatever she may be prepared to do as regards relinquishing her claim to the former German rights in Shantung. In that event the offer of France to cede Kwang-chow-wan "provided that Japan cedes Port Arthur is hardly worth consideration, for it is no more within the realm of practical politics than the restoration by France of Indo-China. Mr. BLAND's proposals, it is to be noted, are confined to leased territory in China Proper, which does not embrace Manchuria. We no more expect to see the British lease of the New Territory beyond Kowloon disturbed as a result of the Conference than we expect to see a surrender of Port Arthur and Dairen.

H.M.S. *Curlew* is to be replaced on the China Station in April next by the light cruiser *Despatch*, just completed at Chatham. She is expected to be ready for the pennant early in the New Year.

We understand that Lord Northcliffe, who is travelling on the P. & O. *Nyanza*, which is expected to arrive about 2 p.m. to-day has been contemplating a visit to Macao during the *Nyanza's* stay in port.

Baron Ungern of Urga fame is reported to have stated at his trial that his object had been the formation of "a central monarchy in Asia" and that he was working in co-operation with Marshal Chang Tso-lin in this matter.

A gold earring "studded with diamonds and looped with a string of pearls, was snatched from the ear of a Chinese woman who was being carried in a chair up Wellington Street. The single earring was valued at \$300. The thief was not caught.

The stopping of the Peak tram service after nine o'clock last night, owing to the need of repairs to the engines, led to the cancellation of many little dinner parties and to the practise dance for St. Andrew's Ball which was to have taken place at the Peak Club.

On Tuesday night a Chinese was found outside No. 110, Nathan Road with a grievous knife wound in his stomach. He was taken to the Kwong Wah Hospital but died soon afterwards, before he could give any account of how he met with his injuries. The man lived in Yau-mati.

A P.W.D. coolie fell on his head when descending from a tramcar outside the Naval Yard on Tuesday. He lost a good deal of blood and was taken in an ambulance to the Government Civil Hospital. There it was found that the skull had not suffered; the injuries were only superficial.

An American failed to appear at the Magistracy, yesterday, to answer a charge of assaulting an Indian constable. He was asked for \$25 bail at the charge room over-night and deposited 25 American dollars which was the only currency he had. The Magistrate (Mr. Lindell) endorsed the bail book, "\$25 gold estrated," so the absent defendant has no change due to him on the difference of exchange.

The attention of golfers who motor out to the links at Deep Water Bay is requested to the advertisement which appears in another column.

In connection with the forthcoming visit of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, attention is directed to an advertisement in another column relating to the desire for an organised scheme of decoration.

Supporters of the Chinese Young Women's Christian Association, 59, Caine Road, were invited to tea at the Association's rooms, yesterday afternoon, when the guests included the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn and Mrs. Severn and the Rev. H. R. Wells. Mrs. Ma Ying Chan, the treasurer, presided and after tea there were brief speeches by Mr. Severn, Mr. Wells and Miss MacKay, the general secretary.

Dr. John R. Mott, who is president of the Young Men's Christian Association in the United States, will come to the East early in April, to be present at the general conference of the World's Students Christian Federation to be held in Peking. Dr. Fletcher S. Blockman, associate general secretary of the International Committee of the Y.M.C.A., who has recently arrived in Japan, states that representatives of 40 different nations are expected to attend the meeting.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE CASSEL AGREEMENT.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—We are loath to pursue further the subject of the "Cassel Contract" but consider a final word necessary in view of your persistence in stating what is so absolutely at variance with the facts of the case. In the leading article in your issue of November 17th, in your controversy with the *China Mail*, you stated:

"There is no doubt that the British Government would honour a contract issued by any de facto local government in Ireland if that contract had been previously 'endorsed' by the National Government, as was the case with the Cassel Contract made with the Kwangtung authorities." (Underline ours).

Again in your leading article in your issue of November 21st, continuing your controversy with your contemporary, you say:

"it ignores completely the important fact that this contract was no purely local arrangement, but one which had the full approval and sanction of the National Government of China as being essential to its validity." (Underline ours).

As a matter of fact, the Peking Government which you referred to as the national government of China has never sanctioned the Cassel Contract; though approached to do so by the Anglo-Chinese Syndicate. This fact, apart from its legal aspect, forms a very strong argument against the contract, for even the Peking Government, callous as it is in the matter of giving away our national rights, has found it unpleasant and unwise to give it the sought-for sanction and approval.

As regards the pledge President Sun's Government offered to the Powers to "scrupulously respect the legitimate rights of the Foreign Powers, and their nationals, duly acquired by treaty, contract, or established usage," we insist that it has been and will be faithfully kept by our Government, and, incidentally, we beg of you to note the little word "duly" in the passage—Yours, etc.,

CANTON INFORMATION BUREAU.

Canton, November 22nd, 1921.

[We are not in a position to dispute the foregoing statement, and, therefore, accept the assurance that the Peking Government has never sanctioned the Cassel Agreement. As we stated, all the information we had on the subject was derived from newspaper reports, and in accepting as true a report that the Agreement had received the approval of the Peking Government we regarded it as confirmed by the fact, which will not, we think, be disputed, that a sum of \$100,000 was deposited with the Canton Treasury by the Syndicate. The condition on which that deposit was to be made is set forth in clause 11 of the published text of the Agreement as follows:—"The Kwangtung Government shall cause this Agreement to be provisionally signed and chopped, whereupon the Syndicate shall take such steps as may be necessary to obtain the official sanction and approval thereto of the Central Government at Peking, and upon such sanction and approval being obtained the Kwangtung Government shall ratify this Agreement and immediately thereupon the Syndicate shall deposit with the Kwangtung Government the sum of one hundred thousand dollars 'Hongkong currency.' It has been authoritatively stated that this payment was made, and it was only reasonable to assume that it had been paid on the express condition of the Agreement being ratified by the Government."

With regard to the last paragraph in the foregoing letter, perhaps our correspondent will also oblige us with precise information regarding the Canton Tramway contract.—E.V.]



## CABLES.

## LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

## NAVAL AGREEMENT SAID TO BE NEARLY REACHED.

WASHINGTON, November 22nd.

With the heads of the British, American and Japanese delegations working in direct personal conference there are indications that naval agreement on all but the details has nearly been reached.

The question of land disarmament is regarded in many quarters as practically settled on the basis of M. Briand's speech which is interpreted as meaning that readjustment of land forces is impossible in the existing conditions.

The Far Eastern Committee is appointing a sub-committee to study fiscal affairs in China and also to discuss a Chinese proposal for restoration of tariff autonomy.

## HANDLING THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Far Eastern Sub-Committee will be empowered to summon any expert opinion necessary. Meanwhile the main Far Eastern Committee, having agreed to the general principles to be applied to a settlement of the Chinese question, will now, it is understood on trustworthy British authority, press forward with the arrangement of details, including such important matters as Japan's occupation of Kiaschau and Shantung. It is proposed when these are settled that the numerous separate agreements and treaties between China and the various powers shall be replaced by the four resolutions in principle adopted yesterday, supplemented by detailed stipulations accepted by all the parties concerned. In fact yesterday's resolutions are regarded as intended to cover the collective rights and privileges of all the nations having interests in China in place of the individual rights and privileges of each, thus affording a basis on which it will be possible to build so that ultimately there will be one single document comprising all that should be perpetuated.

## THE SUBMARINE QUESTION.

As regards the question of submarines a member of the Italian delegation to-day declared that submarines were a necessity for the defence of Italy whose financial situation made it difficult to build expensive capital ships. The delegate held that they must have a navy equal to any other Mediterranean power, not classing Great Britain as such.

## WASHINGTON, November 23rd.

The American delegation conferred with its committee of twenty-one advisers who were asked to secure additional information for the Naval Armament Committee which is preparing reports on the British suggestion for the elimination of submarines or their reduction in size while the General Committee is reporting developments of the Far Eastern situation.

## PRESS AND M. BRIAND'S SPEECH.

PARIS, November 23rd.

The press unreservedly approves of M. Briand's speech.

The *Petit Parisien* says that the declarations of friendship and support by all our Allies, particularly Mr. Balfour's, must have shown the very excited Pan-Germans that they cannot count on the moral isolation of France.

The *Journal* says that M. Briand's success demonstrated to the universe the necessity of a strong France to ensure peace.

## BELGIUM SUPPORTS FRANCE.

PARIS, November 21st.

Belgian opinion is decidedly in favour of France's claim to a strong army so long as peace is not secured.

## AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW.

MELBOURNE, November 23rd.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hughes, speaking on a Labour motion to reduce the Air Force, which was defeated, said they could not rely much on the Washington Conference. The United States and Japan had launched new warships while Great Britain, in order to show her bond-fides had stopped naval construction, throwing idle thousands of workers. Therefore it would be unwise to scrap the Australian Air Force.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

## LATEST CABLES.

## INDEMNITY PAYMENTS.

## NO DISCUSSION OF A MORATORIUM.

BERLIN, November 22nd.

Addressing the Reichstag taxation committee Dr. Wirth intimated that the

Reparations Commission had declined to discuss the possibility of a moratorium if Germany did not make the January and February indemnity payments. Dr. Wirth confidently looked forward to a long term of credit operation regarding which the Government had been sounding the markets of the world. He declared that Herr Stinnes was visiting London privately although he had previously informed the Government of the journey. The Chancellor would like to see an increasing effort on the part of German business men, including banks and trade unions, to get into touch with influential quarters abroad.

## IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY IN PARIS.

## PRESERVING THE FLAG OF DUTCH VOLUNTEERS.

PARIS, November 21st.

An impressive ceremony took place in the Army Museum yesterday when a delegation of Dutch volunteers, who fought in the French Army, brought their flag there to be preserved among the flags of other foreign volunteers. The Netherlands Minister in Paris, the military governor, and a number of French and Dutch personalities were present. Herr Bointelle, the President of the Dutch Volunteers Association, delivered an address recalling the fact that the Dutch legion, which started thirteen hundred strong, lost nine hundred during the war.

## GREEK DEMOBILISATION.

ATHENS, November 23rd.

It is semi-officially stated that a decree will be published demobilising the 1903 and 1904 classes immediately.

## MOTOR LORRY OVERTURNS.

## TWO TITLED LADIES KILLED IN PARIS.

PARIS, November 23rd.

A motor lorry overturned in the *Quai d'Orsay* killing Viscountess Paul de Chabot and Countess Wignacourt.

## PRINCESS MARY BETROTHED.

## TO MARRY VISCOUNT LASCELLES.

The betrothal is officially announced, of Princess Mary to Viscount Lascelles.

[Viscount Henry George Charles Lascelles, D.S.O. is the eldest son of the fifth Earl of Harewood and was born in 1882. He was Hon. Attaché, Rome, from 1905 to 1907 and A.D.C. to the Governor-General of Canada from 1907 to 1911. He served in the European War from 1914 to 1918, was wounded and gained the D.S.O. in 1918.]

## EARLIER CABLES.

## INTERNATIONAL FENCING.

## AMERICANS WIN THE TROPHY.

New York, November 22nd.

The American swordsmen won the international fencing trophy, scoring 24 points against 18 by the British in the three matches.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## GERMAN REPLY TO A FRENCH STATEMENT.

BERLIN, November 22nd.

In regard to M. Briand's speech at Washington, it is semi-officially denied that the *Reichwehr* consists mostly of ex-officers and ex-non-commissioned officers. It is stated, on the contrary, that the great majority of the *Reichwehr* consists of youths who joined up after the war.

The protection police are not in any way controlled by the Imperial Government, but by the State Governments. Their sole task is to maintain order in the interior and their numbers, organisation, and armament are regulated by Entente Control Commissions. The police only possess the rifles and light guns allowed them; they have no heavy guns which would make them suitable for fighting. The citizens' guard mentioned by M. Briand has long been disbanded and its weapons surrendered or destroyed. All armament factories in Germany have been closed and the machinery destroyed.

## LATEST CABLES.

## RIOTING IN BELFAST.

## BOMBS THROWN AT SHIPYARD WORKMEN.

LONDON, November 22nd.

The Belfast riots are growing worse.

A bomb was thrown at a tram crowded with shipyard workmen which, apparently, had been purposely derailed, killing three and wounding 18. Another bomb was hurled at a crowd of men returning from work on foot. Twelve were killed.

## EARLIER CABLES.

## MACHINE-GUNS EMPLOYED.

LONDON, November 22nd.

During rioting in Belfast at the weekend the troops were compelled to fire, and the police used machine-guns. There were a few casualties. The trouble was renewed last night, when three were killed and eight wounded. A shop was looted and burned.

## SHIPYARD WORKERS KILLED.

There are two dead as the result of renewed sniping at shipyard workers in Belfast to-day.

## CONDITIONS IN ASIA MINOR.

## MUCH SUFFERING THIS WINTER.

LONDON, November 22nd.

The first report received in London from Colonel Rawlinson, who was lately released by the Turks, gives an appalling account of conditions in Asia Minor. The message says that 2,000 Armenian prisoners from Kars, employed in labour gangs in the neighbourhood of Erzurum, have all perished with the exception of about 500. The victims were replaced by Greeks deported from coastal districts, whose death this winter Colonel Rawlinson considers certain.

## REPATRIATION OF GERMANS.

## AUSTRALIA OFFERS EXPROPRIATED LAND TO EX-SOLDIERS.

MELBOURNE, November 22nd.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Hughes stated that, in view of the approaching completion of the work of repatriating Germans, the Federal Government had decided to sell the expropriated plantations in what was formerly German New Guinea, preference to be given to offers from ex-soldiers.

## BANDITS IN ARGENTINA.

## TROOPS MAKE MANY CAPTURES.

BUENOS AIRES, November 22nd.

Five were killed and 17 wounded in a fight between troops and bandits near Santa Cruz; 170 bandits were captured. Reinforcements have been sent to maintain order in Patagonia.

## NAVAL STRENGTH.

## RECRUITING FOR "A.B.'S" STOPPED.

LONDON, November 22nd.

Recruiting for ordinary seamen for the Navy has been suspended, but it is understood that recruiting for boys and certain other special ratings will continue.

## EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO.

## HEAVY EXPENDITURE ON CABLES.

LONDON, November 22nd.

The report of the Eastern Telegraph Company for 1920 shows expenditure of £1,479,000 on new cables and of £201,000 on partial renewal of main line cables.

## MOPLAH PRISONERS ASPHYXIATED.

## IN CLOSED LUGGAGE VANS.

LONDON, November 22nd.

The India Office confirms the report of the asphyxiation of 94 Moplahs (reported in the cables of yesterday). It appears that the prisoners were being conveyed in a closed luggage van (or vans).

## DEATH OF CHRISTINE NILSSON.

STOCKHOLM, November 22nd.

The death is announced of the Countess, Casu de Miranda, formerly Christine Nilsson, the operatic singer.

## DEATH OF EMILE BOUTROUX.

PARIS, November 22nd.

The death is announced of the philosopher, M. Emile Boutroux, member of the Institut de France and of l'Academie Francaise, and author of many works on philosophy. He was 76 years of age.

## SOUTH AFRICAN CRICKET.

## WIN FOR AUSTRALIA.

CAPE TOWN, November 22nd.

The Australians beat the eastern Province by eight wickets.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## LIVERPOOL OPIUM RAID.

CHINESE HEAVILY FINED.

LONDON, November 22nd.

The forty-three Chinese mentioned in yesterday's cable as having been arrested after an opium raid in Liverpool were charged with keeping, using, or frequenting premises for opium-smoking. Fines ranging from £5 to £25 were imposed in some cases.

## SCOTTISH LETTER.

## UNIQUE HIGHLAND SEASON.

## THE EFFECT OF THE MOTOR.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, October 13th.

The Highland season now drawing to a close has a record of several unique features. Apart from other happenings, a continuous spell of fine weather made for success from the early summer onwards. Notwithstanding the high railway fares, the passenger traffic was almost of pre-war dimensions. In June, a stream of middle-class tourist traffic set in. A new feature was the number of visitors who came long distances by car from the Midlands, and even the South of England. Noticeable among the few visitors from foreign lands were the Japanese, who went about seeing everything in the methodical manner of their race.

The Highland summer season proper, which starts early in August, at the close of the London season, was successful beyond precedent. Game, moors and fishings were well let, and a succession of distinguished house parties were entertained by those in possession. The presence of Royalty, in different parts of the Highlands gave a flip to social doings, and in the exceptional weather sports was enjoyed with the utmost zest.

His Majesty the King, on the occasion of his recent visit to the Macintosh at Moy Hall, motored the entire distance—over 100 miles—from Balmoral, and he also returned by motor. The Prince of Wales motored from Dunrobin Castle to Balmoral, a much longer journey.

The grouse moors were as a rule excellently stocked with birds, and sportsmen were fortunate in securing fine bags. On some of the well-known moors the results were the best obtained for a number of years. The heather was everywhere luxuriant, and the beauty of the landscape was seldom seen to better advantage. The autumn has been the finest experienced for a long number of years.

Then the eyes of the political world were for several weeks directed to the Highlands as the result of the Prime Minister's holiday at Flowersdale House, Garroch. The Cabinet met at Inverness, and the coming and going of Cabinet Ministers and officials to Garroch gave a world-wide interest to the Highland Capital and Wester Ross.

## A TRAVELLER IN CHINA AND CAMBODIA.

The death of Mr. John Thomson, F.R.G.S., in his 84th year, is announced from London. In his boyhood and early years Mr. Thomson was closely associated with Bathgate, where he received part of his education at the Newlands Institute—a benefaction which the district owed to a relative of his own—and at Edinburgh, where he acquired a scientific training. Going abroad, for some years he successfully pursued a mercantile career at Shanghai. But the attractions of travel and of archaeological and other studies always appealed to him more than a business office, and after spending a considerable time in the more remote districts of China, he undertook, along with a companion, a pioneering expedition in Cambodia, where he was one of the first to discover and explore the exceptionally interesting architectural relics which have given this country its peculiar interest. In later years Mr. Thomson visited Cyprus and spent a considerable time there. He published interesting accounts of these travels. On his return to this country, Mr. Thomson became connected with the Royal Geographical Society, to which he gave his services as expert adviser in photography, a connection which brought him into intimate relations with numbers of the best known explorers of recent years.

## NEW VESSELS FOR CHINA.

The new China steamer *Kunchow*, built by Scott's Company, Greenock, has left the Clyde for the Bristol Channel, where she will load for her maiden voyage to Chinese waters.

## PRICE OF THE EIGHT HOURS' DAY.

One wonders if the public realise what they have to pay for the railwaymen's eight hours a day as it affects the more sequestered parts of the country. At many stations the staffs had to be doubled for the purpose of dealing with a matter of five or six trains a day. On the Highland Railway, in pre-war times there was a level crossing gate worked by one man at a wage of 280 a year. To-day, on the eight hours' shift, it takes three men to do the job and their wages amount to about £200 a year.

## MONEY IN STITCHES.

James McBoyle, the Aberdeen man who gave up bank clerking to make etchings, is now one of the most successful artists of the day. An admirer asserts that McBoyle last year must have made £10,000. One may be mildly doubtful of that sum, but still his income must be more than satisfactory. It is told that he once went home to see his grandmother in Aberdeenshire and showed her a few drawings he had made in Spain—works which to-day fetch twenty times their original price; all she said was "I wadna gie ye fourpence for the lot, Jim; I've far better pictures hanging on ma wa's, and they're grocers' calender."

## LAYING AN ABERDEEN GHOST.

Shuttle Lane, in Aberdeen, and all round it, have lately been greatly exercised about a "visitation" supposed to be supernatural. An explanation of the manifestations is forthcoming, however, in peace. Psychical investigators have held seances in the haunted house, and one of them has come to the conclusion that the disturbances have a material cause. He states that "he has not found in the house conditions such as would be required for the building up of a psychical structure that would cause the noises he had heard." His theory is that the noises are caused by the movement of water pipes in the wall when the town sewers are flushed at night and the pressure on the mains is very high.

FROM TOKYO TO GLASGOW.

Mr. Percy A. Hillhouse, D.Sc., Chief Naval Architect to the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Govan, who has been appointed to the Chair of Naval Architecture in the University of Glasgow, was the first European Professor of Naval Architecture in the Imperial University of Tokyo, Japan.

THE PRINCE AND THE R. AND A.

The Prince of Wales intimated to the Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews, that he was unable to accept the invitation of the Captain of the year (Earl Haig) and the Past Captains to become Captain of the year 1921-22 owing to his visit to India, but His Royal Highness expressed the hope that he will be able to hold the office at some future date.

A SCOTTISH CHARACTERISTIC.

An English contemporary, writing of occasion of his seventieth birthday, characterises despite the fact that he has stayed for 25 years in London. But surely this is a universal Scottish characteristic?

FASHION NOTES.

The Inverness cloak, which the Prime Minister has adopted, is again to be fashionable in London. It is said to be a garment of great antiquity. An authority on such matters tells me that it was worn by the Picts, and that descriptions of it are to be found in old Irish manuscripts referring to the inhabitants of Scotland.

Although many visitors favour Harris tweed and the knicker suit, fewer now don the kilt when they go to shooting boxes in the Highlands. An old gamekeeper told me lately that all the "shenry" used to be "proud of a kilt," and that they meant nothing (nothing) wrong when they would sometimes be putting it on back to front whatever.

JAPANESE AND THE CARNegie TRUST.

A deputation of five representatives from the Japanese Education Department have been studying the activities of the Carnegie Dunfermline Trust. The visitors were Messrs. Juichi Shimomura, Juteichi Ito, Secretaries to the Department; Dr. Konishi, Professor of Education, Kyoto University; Dr. Osada, Professor of Teachers' College, Hiroshima; and Gessho Sasatani, Professor of Eastern Buddhism, Shinsu Otani University, Kyoto.

IN PRAISE OF MODERATION.

Moderation is an essentially Scottish virtue. At a quiet pier on one of the Clyde lochs a regular visitor missed one of the men. "Where's Donald?" he inquired. "Ach, Donald's no weel. He's in his bed. He had two bottles o' whisky yesterday, an' wan was quite sufficient."

## JURY PSYCHOLOGY.

## PECULIAR METHODS OF REACHING A VERDICT.

That famous advocate at the criminal Bar, Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C., has contributed a remarkable article to a recent *Strand Magazine* on the "Psychology of the Jury."

"Jurors," he says, "are very human things and they are apt to take notice of many things which do not always attract much attention." He goes on to tell some amusing stories of some cases in which he was concerned. He appeared for the plaintiff in a branch of promise case and everybody, including his opponent, thought that there should be a verdict for the plaintiff. The judge's summing-up also left no loophole for any other verdict, but to everybody's astonishment the jury came back with a verdict for the defendant. Says Sir Edward:—

Some weeks after this I happened to be playing golf not far from London, and going into the club-house, where I was a guest, to lunch, I noticed three or four men sitting at a table whose faces were familiar to me. As I passed I heard my name mentioned, and turning round I at once recognised one of the party as a jurymen in the case I have referred to. "My curiosity being aroused, I stopped for a moment and asked how they found the verdict and they did." He laughed, and gave this most amusing explanation. "Well," said he, "the judge, who tried the case, had a reputation for forming strong views which were not always upheld by the Court of Appeal, and so when the jury retired to the jury room to consider their verdict, one of them at once said: 'Well, it is quite evident which way the judge is. Now we all know that it is six to four that the judge is wrong; why go against the odd? Let's find for the defendant.' And they did."

WITNESS MUST DRESS WELL.

Sir Edward tells a story about another jury:—

In the very early days of my career at the Bar I was engaged as junior in the defence of a woman charged for murder of a newborn child. The real question to be decided by the jury was a medical one as to the cause of death, and on this some very strong evidence was given by a well-known surgeon who was a witness for the Treasury. If his evidence was accepted, a hostile verdict of the jury was almost inevitable in spite of the very strongest sympathy which existed for the unfortunate woman. The case was tried before one of the most human judges who ever adorned the English Bench, and the humanity of his summing-up had a great deal, no doubt, to do with the verdict of acquittal which my leader, by his brilliant speech, so triumphantly secured.

I happened to know the foreman of the jury well, and his professional vocation being that of an undertaker, I did not think he was likely to be moved by sentiment, so I asked him one day soon after the trial how he got over the evidence of the medical man I referred to. "Oh," said he, "that was the man who read the *Sporting Times* in court whilst the case was going on and I would not believe a man on his oath who read a paper like that."

Sir Edward doubts if the public know how important it is sometimes that witnesses should "dress the part." He once insisted that a witness should leave his jewellery behind before he went into the witness-box, for he felt that the display created a presumption in favour of disbelieve."

## INDIA'S PROBLEM.

## AN OPTIMIST'S VIEW OF THE OUTLOOK.

"Those who have known India" longest are those who are most optimistic as to her future."

This was the observation made to a Press representative at Plymouth by the Rev. G. Ansie Smith, of Delhi, in an interview on the present problems of India.

"The aims of the Nationalists of India," he said, "date from some 30 years back, and have found expression through the Indian National Congress, which was founded by the late Mr. Hume, and had as its object the education of the Indians in the science and practice of government. We have to regret that too frequently the objects of the Congress have been belittled, and the English Press has too frequently laughed it to scorn. To-day the Congress is based on a rough representation of the whole of India. Provincial Committees send up their quota of delegates and representatives, whose number in the aggregate anything from 25,000 to 30,000. The Extremists have got possession of the organization."

REMARKS OF BRITISH RULE.

"England's work in India can bear the strictest inquiry. We have governed India for India's good, and in two respects it may be pointed out how effectual our policy has been for the material well-being of the country. Ninety per cent. of her population depend upon agriculture for their livelihood, and Britain's concern from the beginning has been for India's farming interests. The year that the East India Co. took over the responsibilities of the government of Bengal was marked by an awful catastrophe, and in three years probably twenty million Bengalees died of famine. Neither transport nor grain was available to meet it. This led the Government to make various experiments by way of an insurance against famine, and finally led to the system of irrigation canals, which to the extent of 47,000 miles now cover the surface of India, and form the real basis of her material progress. Forty million acres are to-day artificially irrigated, and famine in any real sense is impossible."

"The second great need was that of transport. On money raised in that London market at 3 and 3½ per cent. the railway system of India was originally established, and to-day she is fourth in the world in the length of her railways. Thirty-five thousand miles of well-laid and well-equipped lines are to-day in operation. Third class passengers travel from six to eight miles for a penny, and the postage arrangements, based upon the railway system, enable them to send a farthing postcard for nearly 3,000 miles and the half-penny inland postage delivers letters in the same way as this country over the same extended area."

WHAT NATIVES FEAR.

"Every type of industry has been enriched by British effort and British example in this way. It may therefore reasonably be asked what is the basis of the present restlessness of India? An educated Indian would reply in words something like this: 'Firstly, India fears absorption, and the possibility of becoming a second-rate imitation of an European Power.'

"Secondly, an alien culture, though introduced with the highest motives and by the best of men, cannot fail to denationalize a people, and India sees European culture and materialism daily over-spreading the country. She may well express her fears in language such as this, for what are the material gains that she gets from the occupation if she herself loses her national soul? She believes that she has national traits worth preserving, and cannot see herself chained to the chariot wheel of any European nation without a protest."

"Thirdly, of recent years the fear of military domination has existed. The incidents following the passing of the Rowlett Act, the strike of shopkeepers and the riots of Amritsar, Delhi, Gujran-wal, and Ahmadabad indicated the growing sense of nationhood, and of disillusionment caused by military action in these places will not be forgotten for many years to come. General Dyer's rapid fire into the immense crowd at Amritsar has done more to strengthen the hands of the Extremists than all the efforts of the Ali Brothers and Gandhi put together."

GANDHI'S INFLUENCE.

"Gandhi's character as a follower of Tolstoy and believer in the Socialism of Jean Jacques Rousseau makes him to-day the idol of the people. Millions of his photographs have been sold, and they are to be found in the remotest villages. His attempts to defeat the reform by which the eight Provincial Elective Councils and the elective Legislative Assembly practically governed the country miserably failed. His attack on the educational institutions of the country, commencing with the Mahomedan University at Aligarh were not more successful. His present attempt to boycott English cloth is apparently arousing deep resentment in the native mind."

"The Indian Government is determined apparently to give him all the rope he wishes, and there can be little doubt that in due time he will hang himself. The arrest of the Ali Brothers is in every way justifiable. But probably Gandhi's character, touched with asceticism as it is, will keep him from further breaking the law and from being charged as a seditious."

## CROSS-CHANNEL TRAIN.

About 300 tons of fruit, vegetables, and eggs went direct to London from France on October 11th in the first train to make the through journey, rendered possible by the Lichborough ferry service.

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**PARIS FASHION NOTES.**

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT, ISABEL RAMSAY.]

Paris, October 19th.

If black is the prevailing colour, for frocks, it is even more so for hats. No piece of millinery can hope for recognition that is not black to be better still, it must be better's plush or velvet, and trimmed with feathers of some description, for preference those that stick out in a series of more or less ugly and graceless spikes. Hats at Longchamp, on Sunday week, were laden with a mass of feathers placed more or less indiscriminately on the crown or round the brim. Glycerinated ostrich is a hot favourite, this particular type of feather being massed round and on top of a crown so that from afar the hat resembles more a wild bird's nest than an article of feminine head-gear. It also encircles the under-brim and droops in a tantalising fashion over the wearer's eyes. A Breton sailor shape will be trimmed with two or three rows of glycerinated ostrich feathers, sewn round the upturned brim, and a trail of them will hang down from the right side. Although very smart, such a vogue must be seen frequently in order to accustom the onlooker to the sight of these streaky feathers dangling down from a hat and almost blinding its wearer, for all the world as though she had slept out all night in the rain wearing this particular hat.

Quills are gradually dying out, although one still sees them trimming the simple type of hat that Parisiennes wear when engaged in morning shopping or when travelling. Encircling the crown of a small felt hat, or laid on in one sweeping line at the back, the effect is so becoming that one cannot resist having one hat, at least, trimmed with a quill. As a rule, never more than one quill is used, whether it is made to encircle the crown or to jut out at right angles to it on the brim. The length varies according to the use one wishes to put it to, but the width is never less than two inches.

Ostrich plumes remain to drape the more picturesque type of hat or to be bunched in clumps and stuck on the side of the hat so as to catch the brim to the crown and droop over the former. The mode of taking a wide plume and drooping it over the back brim so as to form a curtain effect, is still popular with tall women who can carry off such a trying fashion.

Because of such bulky trimming, the majority of hats are small and close-fitting, or else turban in type; the remainder are wide-brimmed, with sweeping lines turning up in front and slightly also on the sides. These are invariably trimmed with a single plume, or else with a very decorative steel or jet ornament. There were many evidences of the draped hat, a fashion which promises to return in full force during the coming season. At present, it is being fashioned in velvet or ribbon.

After feathers, comes jet as a trimming, and, from what I have seen of the models recently launched by the big modistes, jet is going to take pride of place before everything else. It is already firmly established as a trimming for frocks and for the fashioning of the all-popular girdle, and before many weeks, I am sure it will be taking the place of feathers, plumes, quills and the rest of it. Just now, it is being used in two distinct ways; when figuring on the big, wide-brimmed type of hat, it appears only in the form of cut ornaments. A hat of this sort at Longchamp had a smallish crown and a wide brim sloping towards the left, where it was slashed and one end turned up and the other down, each being trimmed with a beautifully cut jet ornament. Hats that are Napoleonic in form will also be trimmed with a single jet ornament. As there is not much in the way of quantity, special attention is paid to the quality of decoration, with the result that some of these jet ornaments are of surprising beauty of design and workmanship, and many of them must be as costly as jewels.

When figuring on small hats, jet appears in the form of beads strung into loops; these wind round the hat and invariably droop down over the ears in a cluster of six or seven loops, making the wearer look from a distance as though she is wearing mammoth jet ear-rings. As well as hanging down over the ears, very often a loop or two is added under the chin as well, a fantasy which immediately produces an Oriental effect, so much so, that the form of hat chosen for trimming of this type is invariably the turban or a squat little model resembling the top stratum of a Chinese pagoda. Round these, and hanging from them, are loops of jet. Velvet and satin are the popular materials for such models, but they are becoming so much the vogue that they frequently figure as theatre hats, in which case they are made of lace. A pretty theatre hat I saw recently had a crown entirely composed of flat jet beads, about the size of sixpence, woven together, and a brim of black Chantilly lace, a string of jet beads being looped under the chin.

Steel, also, is relieving the sombre note of black. One sees it in tiny bead form embroidering gowns, in shining ropes of bigger beads worked into girdles, and in still bigger form, and designed and cut like the more elaborate of the jet ornaments, decorating hats. With this innovation, there has been revived that of steel clasps for bags, and now all the more decorative and elaborate of these show clasps of plain or cut steel. Steel buckles are also the vogue for shoes, and steel studs are encrusted into the heels of patent leather evening shoes or even walking shoes of the more delicate type.

Black for colour; velvet, better's plush, felt or satin, for material; feathers, plumes, jet and steel for trimming—such are the decrees of fashion for hats issued by the mannequins from the Bag-Kings who paraded at Longchamp on Sunday week. But, on all the courses there was not a flower or trace of ribbon to be seen, and, as Longchamp on a big day is the thermometer which registers the pulse of Paris fashion, this means that in all Paris these two methods of trimming are taboo for the moment.

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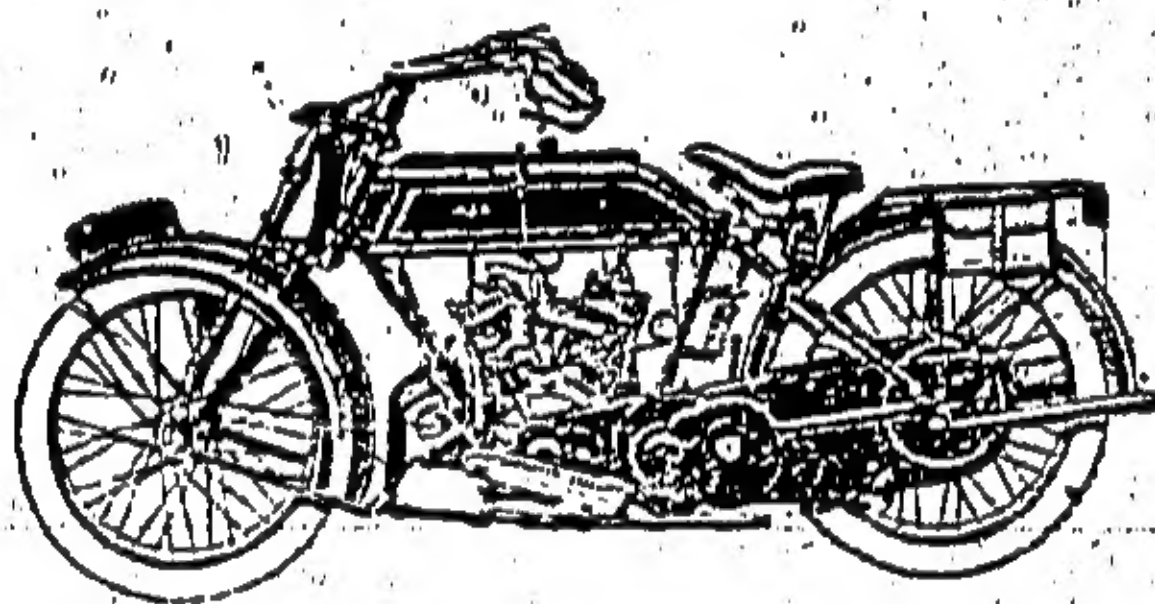
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### MORALITY OF THE DAY.

#### A STRONG INDICTMENT.

At the Church Congress, at Birmingham, on October 11th, a large gathering followed a debate on "Christian Morality," a feature of which was an outspoken paper by Dr. E. B. Turner on "Sexual Relationships." Dr. Turner, referring to the enormous increase of conjugal infidelity of late, and described childless marriages as a frequent cause of estrangement. When it was unthinkable that frocks, appearance, tennis, golf, and a good time generally should be sacrificed to the responsibilities of parenthood, the link of the little child was absent. Most of the recent divorce petitions were the aftermath of war-weddings—Sexual promiscuity was rife among the unmarried. The gradual improvement in the morals of young men noted during the last forty years had been practically wiped out, and the standard of practical morality among women had steadily deteriorated. Since the Malthusian campaign, started forty-five years ago, the knowledge that it was possible to indulge in illicit intercourse without paying the physiological penalty had led thousands of girls astray. A wave of "patriotic immorality" swept over the land during the war, and girls sacrificed their most precious possession on the altar of their emotions. Habits of promiscuity thus acquired were still persistent. They must also consider the emancipation of women. Individual members of an emancipated class often overpressed their new-found liberty; and the dress, morals, and manners of some women who had got out of hand left much to be desired. They heard of the "right to motherhood," which could only mean the right to indulge in extra-matrimonial sexual relations without reprobation. With reduced chance of marriage for girls of suitable age, many whose proper métier was the home and motherhood had attempted to fulfil their destiny by irregular and promiscuous unions.

Before discussing the means by which they might hope to ameliorate this state of affairs they must at once get rid of the idea that sexual desire was wicked and wrong. Dr. Turner declared. What was needed was the proper education of the child from its earliest years. Children should learn the facts decently and reverently from parents, not secretly and obscenely from other sources. Every candidate for the ministry should attend lectures on these matters and be tested as to his proficiency before ordination. Dealing with methods of prevention, Dr. Turner declared that self-disinfection, as advocated by the Society for the Prevention of Venereal Diseases would be an ever-present incitement to vice. The society had issued instructions for women, so this also applied in a lesser degree to young girls, which was horrible to contemplate. It was practically educating girls for a life of vice. The only thing of justification for this self-disinfection policy would be the absolute certainty of a tremendous reduction of disease; but the German experiment showed that this was most improbable. The Church must come out and stand in line with the Ministry of Health, speak on this matter with no uncertain voice. Young girls and boys naturally wished to meet, and Dr. Turner advocated that they should be encouraged to do so in the open rather than under the rose. Better and more decent housing should be agitated for, because it was absurd to expect morals where eight or ten persons of both sexes and all ages were herded together in one room. They would never make people more by Act of Parliament; but when an age of consent was fixed by thought boys should be included. Many women demanded an equal moral standard for both sexes, but he thought they should have none of it if the higher traditional standard of purity among women was to be lowered and debased to that general among men; and women could secure the required improvement in the moral standard if the door of every decent house were shut on the profligate. Were he duke or durstman, were he to be no longer an honoured guest in women's society, he would soon reconsider his mode of life. Mothers and daughters must realise that a millionaire with a large estate was not as fitting a mate for a young girl as a clerk with a healthy boy with way to make in the world. The priest and the physician must join hands to raise and purify the coming race.

A BLOT ON CIVILISATION.  
The Bishop of Guildford, discussing Christianity in its relation to public morals, referred to the appalling revelations of increasing venereal disease, the illegitimacy returns, which he said, were large enough to constitute a social menace, and the terrible blot on Christian civilisation by which women were sacrificed; and by organized machinery lured to certain death. It looked as if the demand for an equal standard of morality for men and for women was being met by a levelling down and not by a levelling up. There was a certain school of psychologists and psycho-analysts who appeared to eat, drink, and sleep in terms of sex. The Christian was told that to attempt to resist an evil of such magnitude would be to "sit on the safety valve." Thus to submit to the brute instinct amounted to a denial of their faith and a repudiation of their birthright. They could have no parity with that philosophy of fatalism. The crumbling of public morals, unless arrested, meant the death-knell of the nation. The Church to-day had a great opportunity in that the State had called her to its assistance. One of the most urgent and immediate tasks was to stamp out the ravages of disease. If the proposed methods did in fact have the immediate effect of making vice easy and wrongdoing safe, Christians must expose the fallacy of the short cut. If by the collective efforts of all denominations they could secure a common "Christian conscience" it would be an enormous contribution to the public welfare; and to move towards this should be their first task. The Church could render her best service in the matter of the education of young people, which was the root of the problem. In half a century only a small advance had been made. The early years of childhood gave opportunity of teaching without embarrassment and of placing the subject on a high sacramental and spiritual plane. The idea of giving sex (Continued at foot of next column.)

### ERUPTIONS ON LIMBS TWO YEARS

Could Not Rest For Pain and Agony. Cuticura Heals.

"I was bad with eruptions on my limbs for two years. The eruptions were as large as a half crown and very deep. I could not rest for pain and agony, and I could not get a bit of sleep at night. I was treated but it did not do any good. A friend told me of Cuticura Soap and Ointment and I used them. When I had used two tins of Cuticura Ointment with the Cuticura Soap I was completely healed." (Signed) Mrs. J. Spencer, 1, Magdalen Rd., Isleworth, Middlesex, Eng., May 20, 1920.

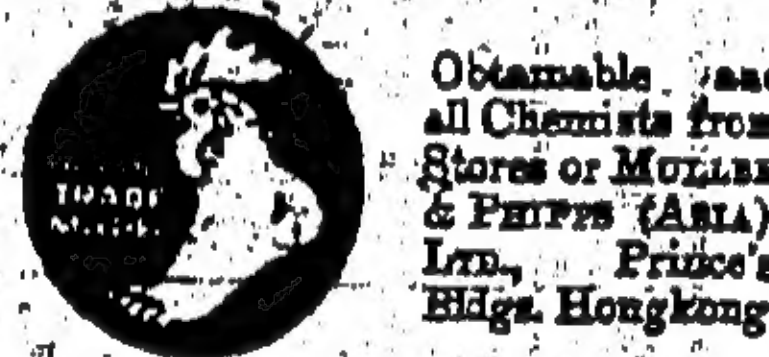
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"2 drops of 'Geta-It'—Corns are doomed!" that way—effectively, thoroughly. Why get down on the floor, the you ask up into a knot and have to labor with troublesome plasters, greasy ointments that irritate the skin, and knives and scissors, when you can peel off your corn or callus in one complete place, perfectly and surely, with magic, simple, easy "Geta-It." It takes 2 or 3 seconds to apply "Geta-It." 2 or 3 drops, and that is all. "Geta-It" does the work. Get rid of that corn-pain at once, so that you can work and play without corn-torture. Be sure to use "Geta-It." It never fails. "Geta-It" is the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover, the only sure way—costs but a trifle at all chemists and druggists. Sold by S. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.



Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores or from S. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.

### TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

A list preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments sent for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

education, like medicine, in one dose was absurd, and contrary to all educational canons. Clergy, doctors and teachers in public and private schools should get together and consider how best to provide graded, systematic instruction for young people. As regards the general problem of the afflicted older people, it was not purely sentimental when we needed, but the systematic teaching of Christian standards in regard to sex as an integral part of life. Much of the trouble was due to loneliness, monotony of work, and the lack of wholesome amusement. More and more volunteers were needed in villages and in towns to rediscover for adolescence the joy of living where sex played a normal part, controlled and directed by the mind and spirit. Lord Dawson, joining in the discussion, declared that previous speakers had over-emphasized the morbid and lurid side of the subject, the mere repetition of which would not carry them very far. More knowledge of the scientific bearing of sexual relations and more clearly defined guidance on the spiritual purpose and practice were needed. The attitude of the marriage service towards sexual love was in striking conflict with the practice of life throughout all the ages. A Lambeth Conference resolution had implied condemnation of sexual love as such; its plain meaning was that sexual union should take place for the sole purpose of procreation. Had they all been wrong, he asked, or was it that the Church lacked that vital contact with the realities of life which accounted for the gulf between her and the people? In his judgment for more marriages failed because of inadequate and clumsy sex love than because of too much sex love. Some people looked askance at passion because they confused it with sensuality. He suggested, with respect, that there should be added to the causes of marriage in the Prayer Book the complete realization of the love of this man and this woman: one for the other. Referring to birth control, Lord Dawson said in his opinion it was idle to try "illicit intercourse" and impose obstacles to marriage as one and the same time. The forces in modern life making for birth control were so strong that only convincing reasons would make him resist them. It was no more unnatural to control conception by artificial means than to control child-birth. If England, however, was to maintain her place in the world her population must be maintained, and the patriotic appeal to parents would not, he thought, pass unheeded.

## INDO-CHINA

### STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

**SAILINGS, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.**

| MANILA              | "LOONGSANG" | 25th Nov. 3 p.m.         |
|---------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| ROBE                | "LAISANG"   | Sat. 28th Nov. D'light.  |
| HAIPHONG via HOIHOW | "LOKSANG"   | Sat. 26th Nov. 10 a.m.   |
| SHANGHAI via SWATOW | "HOPSAK"    | Sat. 27th Nov. D'light.  |
| HAIPHONG            | "WINGSANG"  | Sat. 27th Nov. 10 a.m.   |
| STRAITS & CALCUTTA  | "KWAISANG"  | Mon. 28th Nov. 3 p.m.    |
| BANGKOK via SWATOW  | "CHUNSAK"   | Tues. 29th Nov. D'light. |
| SANDAKAN            | "HINSANG"   | Fri. 2nd Dec. Noon.      |

**CALCUTTA LINE.**—This Line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

**SHANGHAI LINE.**—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at S'waow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

**MANILA LINE.**—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday. Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at S'waow when convenient.

**BOHNERO LINE.**—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 tons steamers, "HINSANG" and "MAUSANG" both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kadiat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Data.

**TIENTSIN LINE.**—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chafoo.

**BANGKOK LINE.**—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

## CALCUTTA LINE.

"KWAISANG" will be despatched on or about Monday, 28th Nov., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET, TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

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## GLEN AND SHIRE

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| Vessel         | Leaves Hongkong | Discharges |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|
| M/V "GLENNAVY" | ...             | ...        |
| M/V "GLENLYLE" | ...             | ...        |
| M/V "GLENLUCE" | ...             | ...        |

### HOMWARDS.

| Vessel                | Leaves Hongkong                                       | Discharges |
|-----------------------|---|------------|
| S.S. "CARTAGHONSHIRE" | 16th Nov. LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.                | ...        |
| S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"  | 6th Dec. GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG. | ...        |

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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Two steamers of about 6,400 tons deadweight each.

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No. 8, Dooan Road.



## SHIPPING NEWS.

## ARRIVALS.

November 22nd.

Kanchow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. D. H. Martin, from Bangkok and Hoikow, with a general cargo.—B. & N.Y.K.

Namwah, Chinese str., 447 tons, Capt. H. Carneiro, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Sik Hing & Co.

Paling Maru, Japanese str., 1,688 tons, Capt. R. Nagayama, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

November 23rd.

Africa Maru, Japanese str., 5,564 tons, Capt. K. Tachiro, from Tacoma and Manila, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Qadartta, American str., 1,621 tons, Capt. H. Nielsen, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Admiral Line.

Ohunsang, British str., 1,417 tons, Capt. C. D. Nicoll, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Delagoa Maru, Japanese str., 7,149 tons, from Manila, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Zuiching, British str., 1,267 tons, Capt. J. S. Thomson, from Swatow, with a general cargo.—D.L. & Co.

Kansas, British str., 3,941 tons, Capt. J. McMillan, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—Bank Line.

Kwangchow, British str., 1,534 tons, Capt. G. Morse, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Lokung, British str., 879 tons, Capt. C. J. Matlock, from Haiphong and Hoikow, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.

Morishiki Maru, Japanese str., 3,095 tons, Capt. B. Takiguchi, from Moji, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Wingchong, Chinese str., 313 tons, Capt. Kwok Shan, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—Eastern Nav. Co.

Ralph Muller, British str., 1,035 tons, Capt. R. Young, from Haiphong and Hoikow, with a general cargo.—Moller & Co.

Shidzuoka Maru, Japanese str., 3,387 tons, Capt. K. Inada, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.

Soochow, British str., 1,584 tons, Capt. E. Mookman, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Kodo Maru, Japanese str., 1,352 tons, Capt. S. Hamazaki, from Milke, with coal.—M.B.K.

## CLEARANCES.

November 23rd.

Childar, for Swatow.

Duz, for Bangkok.

Hok Canton, for K. C. Wan.

Hokai Maru, for Swatow.

K. of the Garter, for Nagasaki.

Kaiping, for Pakhoi.

Kanking, for Singapore.

Paling Maru, for Canton.

Soochow, for Shanghai.

Shidzuoka Maru, for Singapore.

Takwa Maru, for Hoikow.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

November 23rd 12.00.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Forts, &c.—A typhoon in lat. 11 deg. N. and long. 140 deg. E., moving W., position uncertain.

November 23rd, at 12.13.—Pressure has increased considerably over central Japan, the anticyclone having spread eastward. It has decreased slightly from Cape St. James to the Visayas. The typhoon appears to be to the N.E. of Yap, moving west. Strong to fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China, and over the China Sea. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 27.04 inches, against an average of 51.69 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

**Direction** **Forecast**  
 Hongkong to Gap Rock { N.E. winds fresh; fair  
 Formosa Channel { N.E. winds strong.  
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook { The same as Hongkong and Lamook No. 1.  
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan { The same as Hongkong and Hainan No. 1.

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 23rd

|                | Previous Day at 3 p.m. | On Date at 3 p.m. | On Date at 3 p.m. |
|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Barometer      | 30.12                  | 30.15             | 30.11             |
| Temperature    | 68                     | 63                | 70                |
| Humidity       | 69                     | 74                | 64                |
| Wind Direction | NE                     | N                 | East              |
| Force          | 3                      | 2                 | 3                 |
| Weather        | 0                      | 0                 | 0                 |
| Rain           | 0.00                   | 0.00              | 0.00              |

Highest open-air Temperature on 23rd ... 73  
 Lowest open-air Temperature on 23rd ... 63

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 24th to 30th November, 1921.

| Days of Week | Days of Month | High Water           |         | Low Water            |         |
|--------------|---------------|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
|              |               | H'kong Standard Time | Height  | H'kong Standard Time | Height  |
| Thur.        | 24            | h. m.                | ft. in. | h. m.                | ft. in. |
|              |               | 4 30                 | 6 1     | 11 18                | 2 4     |
| Fri.         | 25            | 5 08                 | 6 9     | 0 2                  | 2 7     |
|              |               | 6 08                 | 6 9     | 0 6                  | 2 7     |
| Satur.       | 26            | 7 7                  | 6 7     | 1 8                  | 3 0     |
|              |               | 7 16                 | 6 9     | 0 47                 | 3 9     |
| Sun.         | 27            | 8 9                  | 6 5     | 1 57                 | 3 4     |
|              |               | 7 47                 | 7 3     | 1 24                 | 3 1     |
| Mon.         | 28            | 9 7                  | 6 4     | 2 39                 | 1 8     |
|              |               | 8 18                 | 7 6     | 1 58                 | 3 3     |
| Tues.        | 29            | 10 1                 | 6 2     | 3 20                 | 1 5     |
|              |               | 8 50                 | 7 8     | 2 31                 | 3 4     |
| Wed.         | 30            | 10 52                | 5 0     | 4 1                  | 1 2     |
|              |               | 9 23                 | 7 9     | 3 4                  | 3 5     |

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LOSS OF MEMORY AND DEBILITY  
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|-------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Empress of Russia | Dec. 8        | Dec. 26       |
| Empress of Asia   | Jan. 5        | Jan. 23       |
| Monteagle         | Jan. 17       | Feb. 11       |
| Empress of Japan  | Feb. 8        | Mar. 1        |
| Empress of Russia | Feb. 23       | Mar. 13       |

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Trans-Pacific Service  
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 Dec. 12th Jan. 16th

Java Service  
 BETWEEN SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, AND SOERABAYA.

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HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI  
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|--------------|--------|----------------|
| TENYO MARU   | 22,000 | Nov. 27th      |
| KOREA MARU   | 22,000 | Dec. 7th       |
| SENTO MARU   | 22,000 | Dec. 18th      |
| PRISIA MARU  | 22,000 | Jan. 5th       |
| TAIYO MARU   | 22,000 | Jan. 15th      |
| SIBERIA MARU | 22,000 | Jan. 1st       |

\* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung and Shanghai.  
 † Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

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S.S. "GOLDEN STATE" ... Dec. 10th Noon ... Jan. 2nd, 1922

S.S. "ROOSEVELT STATE" ... Jan. 21st Noon ... Feb. 18th

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FOR CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG AND RANGOON.

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S.S. "CADDOPPEAK" ... Nov. 25th D'light

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(THE YAMASHITA S.S. Co. Ltd.)

## REGULAR FREIGHT &amp; PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

## KEELUNG, HONGKONG &amp; HAIPHONG.

Sailing from Hongkong

FOR HAIPHONG via Hoikow &amp; Pakhoi

S.S. "HOZUI MARU" ... on or about 8th Dec.

FOR KEELUNG via Swatow &amp; Amoy

S.S. "TAIWA MARU" ... on or about 8th Dec.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI, Agent,  
 No. 37, Bonham Strand, West, Tel. No. 155.

Branch Office,  
 No. 37, Bonham Strand, West, Tel. No. 155.

Top Floor, King's Building  
 Tel. No. 140.

For further particulars, please apply to—

S. MITARAI, Agent,  
 No. 37, Bonham Strand, West, Tel. No. 155.

Top Floor, King's Building  
 Tel. No. 140.

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Top Floor, King's Building  
 Tel. No. 140.



**AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

**ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.  
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.**

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT-ELIZABETH &amp; CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
Managing Agents.**ELLERMAN LINE**

ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE  
FOR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

|                       |           |                             |
|-----------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| SS. "CITY OF GLASGOW" | 8th Dec.  | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg |
| SS. "KAZEMBE"         | 18th Dec. | London, Rotterdam & Hamburg |

**HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE**

|                          |              |        |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|
| SS. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" | 10th Feb.    | London |
| SS. "CITY OF SIMLA"      | Middle March | London |

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

or Rans &amp; Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,  
General Agents.**NEW YORK DIRECT**

Joint Service of the

**"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE**

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

**AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE**  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

|                            |                |           |
|----------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| SS. "KANBAR"               | via Suez Canal | 28th Nov. |
| SS. "KATUNA"               | via Suez Canal | 10th Dec. |
| SS. "KNIGHT OF THE GARTER" | via Suez Canal | 30th Dec. |

\* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG  
HONGKONG and CANTON, REISS & CO., CANTON.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| DESTINATION               | STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT | SAILING DATE          |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI, KURE & YOKOHAMA | "ANGKOR" 12,000        | On or about 2nd Dec.  |
|                           | "PETHOS" 20,000        | On or about 17th Dec. |

|   |                   |                      |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|
| MARSHALLS via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PEN-ANG, COLOMBO, DUTCHOUT, SUEZ & PORT SAID. | "AMAZONE" 11,000  | On or about 8th Dec. |
|   | "P. LECAT" 20,000 | During 2nd part Dec. |

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 749

R. RODENFUSHER,  
Acting Agent,  
Queen's Building.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

**SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW**

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days).

|          |                      |                                 |
|----------|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| HAIPHONG | Capt. J. S. Thomson  | FRIDAY, Nov. 25th, at 12 Noon.  |
| HAIPHONG | Capt. W. Cooper      | TUESDAY, Nov. 29th, at 12 Noon. |
| HAIPHONG | Capt. W. G. Passmore | FRIDAY, Dec. 2nd, at 12 Noon.   |

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,  
General Managers.**P. & O., British India  
Apcar and  
Eastern & Australian  
Lines**

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

**MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES**

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST &amp; SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND &amp; QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, Etc.

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)**

| SS.       | Tonnage | From Hongkong (about) | Destination                          |
|-----------|---------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| "NYANZA"  | 7,000   | 25th Nov. 11 a.m.     | Marseilles, London & Antwerp         |
| "LAFORE"  | 5,200   | 4th Dec.              | Singapore Colombo & Bombay           |
| "SOMALI"  | 6,700   | 10th Dec.             | Marseilles, London & Antwerp         |
| "DUNERA"  | 5,200   | 20th Dec.             | Singapore, Colombo & Bombay          |
| "FELORE"  | 7,000   | 24th Dec.             | Marseilles, London & Antwerp         |
| "DONGOLA" | 8,000   | 7th Jan. 1922         | Bombay, Marseilles, London & Antwerp |
| "EGYPT"   | 7,241   | 18th Jan.             |                                      |
| "KASHMIR" | 8,241   | 21st Jan.             |                                      |
| "NAGORA"  | 6,854   | 18th Feb.             |                                      |
| "KARNAR"  | 8,840   | 4th Mar.              |                                      |
| "KEIVA"   | 9,017   | 18th Mar.             |                                      |
| "DEVANHA" | 8,092   | 1st Apr.              |                                      |
| "GOVARA"  | 8,850   | 15th Apr.             |                                      |
| "KALYAN"  | 8,897   | 28th Apr.             |                                      |
| "PLASSY"  | 7,248   | 13th May              |                                      |

**BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)**

"ARRATON AFCAE" 4,500 | 5th Dec. | Calcutta via Singapore, etc.

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

|           |       |           |  |
|-----------|-------|-----------|--|
| "EASTERN" | 4,000 | 12th Dec. | Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne. |
| "ARAFURA" | 6,000 | 9th Jan.  |  |

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

|           |       |                   |                             |
|-----------|-------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| "NELLORE" | 7,000 | 23rd Nov. 10 a.m. | Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama |
| "DUNERA"  | 5,200 | 8th Dec.          | Shanghai only.              |
| "DONGOLA" | 8,000 | 13th Dec.         | Shanghai and Japan.         |

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

\* Cargo only.  
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Parcels Measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passages, Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,**  
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.**O. S. K.  
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.  
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Thursday, 15th Dec.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &amp; CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 13th Dec.

BOMBAY &amp; COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"INDO MARU" ... Thursday, 24th Nov.

"GANGES MARU" ... Saturday, 3rd Dec.

DELI &amp; BANGKOK via SAIGON &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

"ISHU MARU" ... Monday, 5th Dec.

SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand via Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE &amp; TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"AFRO MARU" (calling Shanghai) ... Saturday, 28th Nov.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 4th Dec.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Middle of Jan.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe &amp; Yokohama via Shanghai

"ARGON MARU" ... Monday, 20th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbor Office.

"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 27th Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—  
T. YASUDA, Manager,  
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 144 &amp; 745

**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

| Steamer    | Arr. Hongkong from Australia | Lv. Hongkong for Australia |
|------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| "CHANGSHA" | 2nd Nov.                     | 20th Nov. 4 p.m.           |

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand &amp; Thameside Ports.

For full particulars apply to—BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.

**C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

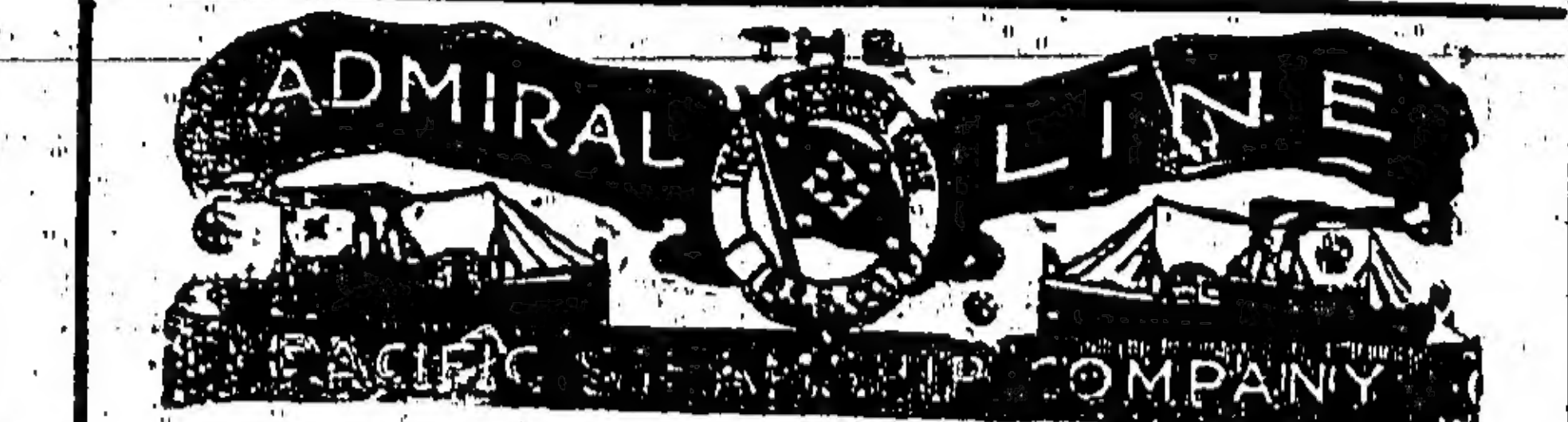
| For                 | Steamer     | To Sail              |
|---------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| SHANGHAI            | "SOOCHOW"   | On 24th Nov. Noon    |
| YOKOHAMA            | "TAMING"    | On 25th Nov. Noon    |
| YOKOHAMA & TIENTSIN | "HUICHOW"   | On 25th Nov. Noon    |
| SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN | "SUNNING"   | On 26th Nov. 4 p.m.  |
| SWATOW & SINGAPORE  | "KANOHOW"   | On 27th Nov. 10 a.m. |
| PARHAI & HAIPHONG   | "KAIHONG"   | On 27th Nov. 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI & PUKOW    | "CHENAN"    | On 27th Nov. Noon    |
| SWATOW & BANGKOK    | "KWANGHONG" | On 29th Nov. 10 a.m. |
| SWATOW & SHANGHAI   | "SUIYANG"   | On 29th Nov. 10 a.m. |
| SWATOW & SINGAPORE  | "CHINHUA"   | On 29th Nov. 10 a.m. |

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.  
Students' Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, Agents.



Sailing the following: U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

**PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE**

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

From Hongkong Arrive Seattle

**FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.**

SS. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... for Manila direct Nov. 29th.

SS. "SILVER STATE" ... for Manila direct Dec. 30th.

SS. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... Dec. 9th. Dec. 30th.

SS. "SILVER STATE" ... Dec. 30th. Jan. 30th.

**FOR PORTLAND DIRECT**

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Yokohama)

SS. "ABERCOS" ... Dec. 7th

Through Bills of Lading issued by Overseas Commerce Police.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

**THE ADMIRAL LINE**

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. 5th Floor, Union Building. [71]

**REGULAR SERVICE**

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

SS. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing Nov. 29th.

SS. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Jan. 1st.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

**OFFICES**

5th Floor, Union Building. Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478.

FURNISHING OFFICE. QUEEN'S BUILDING, 4, Des Voeux St.

**SERVICE to UNITED STATES**

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

SS. "WEST HUMBOLD" (via Panama) ... Second half of Nov.

SS. "WYTHEVILLE" ... First half of Jan. 1922

For freight space and particulars apply to—

**BARBER STEAMSHIP**

LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 &amp; 2478. 5th Floor, Union Building. [71]

**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE**

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For BOSTON and/or NEW YORK

SS. "MOORISHIPRINCE" ... (via Suez) early Jan.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

FURNES (FAR EAST) LIMITED

Incorporated in Great Britain

Telephone 2165. 21, George's Building. [101]



